The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 96.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

The Interest in the Scandal Case on the Wane.

Testimony of Henry C. Cleveland.

The Original Selection of the Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1875.

There was a marked decrease in the number of spectators in the Brooklyn City Court room to-day, and even the so-called Plymouth circle was contracted to the proportions usual before Mr. Beecher took the witness chair. The principals in the scandal, together with their counsel, were all present.

H. O. Armour on the Stand.

The proceedings began at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, when H. O. Armour, produce merchant, was called and testified to declining to examine the papers in the case at the invitation of Moulton, who wanted to show he was right in his general position, and who remarked that he "would make it hotter than hell" for any one who would testify against him.

This witness was not cross-examined.

Testimony of Henry M. Cleveland.

Henry M. Cleveland was the next witness, and testified that on June 2, 1875, Mr. Beecher called on him at the *Christian Union* office between eleven and twelve o'clock; remained about forty minutes, and ordered that his mail be sent to Boston; Mr. Beecher did not preach in his church on the following Sunday, but was present at the Friday prayer meeting succeeding that on the 30th of June, 1873. I remember the publication of a card by Beecher, and saw him on the 29th of June at the house of Moses J. Beach. I suggested its publication to him on that day; after I made that suggestion Beecher went into Mr. Beach's library; when I was coming out I met Mr. Ford entering the house.

Cross-Examined.

On cross-examination Mr. Cleveland testified: I know Mr. Carpenter; I made his acquaintance on Sunday, the 25th of May, 1874. I went to see him at the request of Mr. Beecher. I was to bring him to Moulton's if I found him. The object in bringing him there was that Beecher said he wished to have Carpenter go see Bowen to confer with regard to some reports having reference to Beecher; Carpenter and I talked about the tripartite covenant.

Mr. Shearman objected to this line of testimony, and Mr. Morris said he proposed showing that Carpenter was brought over to Bowen's to threaten him with the publication of the tripartite agreement, if he did not stop repeating his stories.

A Threat.

Witness resumed: I told Carpenter if the stories were repeated, the agreement would be published; at the time of that conversation I knew Beecher's moral character was involved. I never talked with Beecher about the scandal, but did have a conversation with him about the Woodhull publication on November 1st, 1872; I knew that there were stories afloat affecting Beecher's moral character, which were settled in April, 1873, by covenant; these scandals afloat related to Beecher's immoral conduct with regard to woman; the covenant was published from the manuscript in the hands of Samuel Wilkeson; I understood from Beecher that Beecher had circulated stories affecting his moral character, and this was all that was said on the subject. I took the covenant to the office of the *Times* on May 29, for publication; I left it with Mr. Jones, because I knew there would be

A Newspaper War.

and I wanted to set Mr. Beecher in a true position in the eyes of the press; I went there also to have an interview with Jones, but I do not recollect what I said; when I left it with the *Times* I knew it would be published. I did not say to Jones that Beecher wanted it published. Possibly I said to Carpenter if he would look in the papers next morning he would see the biggest sensation in the country since the war. I had conversations with the counsel about my testimony, and have conversed with them three or four times since I came from the country with reference to my evidence. The hour of the day at which I saw Beecher was not a topic of conversation. I have a partial recollection of being at the *Times* office that evening, but none of what took place. I either went there with John R. Howard or Mr. Ford, and if I did go, I suppose my visit was to see that the proofs were all correct. On the 25th of June Beecher mentioned names of gentlemen on whom he intended to call with regard to

Investigating the Bacon Charges,

and I was one. The names he suggested, as I recollect, were Sage, Claflin, Belcher, Hawkins and Shearman.

A recess was here taken, when the Court room was cleared and ventilated. The cross-examination of the morning was not rapid, Mr. Shearman insisting that the witness was being asked questions he had already answered, and Mr. Morris insisting he must get a satisfactory answer.

After the recess the cross-examination of Mr. Cleveland was continued. He testified: I saw Beecher in the afternoon of the 26th of June, 1874. I went to his house between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He beckoned to me from a car. I do not recollect stating on my former examination that I went there by invitation. I meant that he did not ask me, but that I went in consequence of the act. I do not think I testified that I did not see him before I went to the house. I mean that I had no conversation with him before I went to his house.

Mr. Shearman stated that he did not believe the stenographer's report was correct, and Mr. Morris replied that he was sure it was correct.

The witness continued: It is not true that I did not see Mr. Beecher before I went to his house that evening. Mr. Beecher named seven or eight persons in the afternoon to be appointed on the

Committee of Investigation.

The names suggested were Sage, Storrs, Claflin, Judge Benedict, Deacon Hawkins, Mr. Garbit, and my name, I think, was mentioned in the evening. I cannot swear positively that there were any other names. I am not sure I have given the names of the persons I gave in the testimony at my house. The same names were given in the evening by Mr. Beecher. The name of Winslow was suggested by some person in the evening. I think I suggested him. It is true in fact that all these named were suggested to Beecher. In the afternoon Beecher named persons from his church and society, from whom he thought the committee could be selected.

Mr. Tracy objected to this question being repeated, as it had already been asked two or three times.

In the afternoon Beecher named these persons, and they were discussed in the evening meeting. The names of all the gentlemen named by Shearman and myself were discussed in the evening Beecher and Shearman took part in the discussion. I think I invited Shearman and General Tracy to come over in the evening, and I think Beecher and I talked about this in the afternoon. I am sure this took place on the 26th of June. Beecher desired to consult them.

One of the Topics

to be discussed was the question of the appointment of a committee. Beecher gave no special reasons as to his object for consultation, except to obtain legal advice as to the investigation. I was not aware that General Tracy had that day published a card denying that he was counsel for Beecher.

I was a member of the investigating committee and a personal friend of Mr. Beecher. I first heard of the charges to be investigated by that committee by common report. I had seen the Woodhull publication prior to that time. I had not seen Tilton about Beecher's relations to his wife. I became a member of the examining committee in 1874. I remember

The West Charges,

but have no distinct recollection of them. These charges were very generally discussed among the Plymouth people. I heard Mrs. Bradshaw was to be a witness in connection with these charges. I do not recollect when I first saw these charges, and my present impression is that I never read them until I saw them incorporated in Tilton's statement. During the summer of 1873 the West charges first came to my knowledge. The first conference of the committee was held on the 26th of June, and only four members were present. The first regular formal meeting for business was the 10th of July. The next meeting was on Monday night. All the members of the committee were present except White. The committee either organized that night or the one following. Ellenwood, the stenographer, was present that night. On Tuesday night I do not recollect Otis was present. I cannot recollect when the next meeting was. Five members of the committee met at Ovington's house July 6th. Mr. Ellenwood, the stenographer, was there, and all the members but White, Otis, Tracy was there.

Mrs. Tilton's Statement.

Mrs. Tilton made a statement before them, and the stenographer took it down. I think July 6 is the day. I do not remember at what time in the evening Mrs. Tilton's statement was taken. It has never been published. The stenographer gave the testimony taken to the committee, and it is now in the hands of the Examining Committee of the church. It was placed in the hands of the clerk, Thos. J. Shearman, to place in the hands of the Examining Committee.

Action Before the Church Committee.

On the 16th of July the Committee met at St. Augustine Chapel. Theodore Tilton was before them that night, and remained one or two hours. I received a note from Mrs. Ovington that night. The note asked if Tilton was before the committee, and I returned an answer that he was. Tilton was before the committee when I received that note. I suppose it was the next morning that Mrs. Tilton left her home. Tilton was not present before the committee except when giving his testimony. Hill and Tracy attended these sessions of the committee. If I recollect aright, he summoned every witness Tilton named. We did not summon Bowen or Mrs. Moulton, because he did not name them. Mrs. Richards was named by him, and Mrs. Bradshaw. We summoned them before the committee. Mr. Richards was not examined. I do not know why he was not examined before that committee. I think my recollection of the reason he was not examined was because he

Knew Nothing Bearing Upon the Case

before the committee. I do not remember that he said he would not testify in the case. I cannot recollect if Richards said his testimony did not bear on the investigation. I was a t the White Mountains in September last. Mr. Beecher was there. I came through Boston on my way home. I went there to see Redpath in response to a telegram from him, and Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts. Mr. Beecher knew my object in going there. I went to Boston at Beecher's request, with a written power to act in his behalf. [Shown a paper.] That is the paper I took.

Mr. Morris read the paper, dated September 4th, 1874, appointing Cleveland Mr. Beecher's representative, to have all powers in relation to matters relating to the scandal, and giving him power to sign all papers necessary. The document was signed "Henry Ward Beecher."

The witness continued: This document referred to

Moulton's Participation in the Scandal.

I do not know that it referred to any other thing, but it was given to me as my credentials to Redpath to hear what he had to say. I was requested to see what he had to say about Beecher growing out of telegraphic correspondence.

Dr. James L. Little on the Stand.

Mr. Cleveland here left the stand, but his cross-examination was not completed, and Dr. James L. Little was called. He testified: I reside in Forty-second street, and was living in Brooklyn in 1862. I know the parties to this suit. I knew Tilton for two years, and I saw him at Plymouth church. I saw Tilton at the Communist procession in New York in a carriage with Miss Claflin. Mrs. Woodhull was in front of the procession. I saw the procession at Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue.

Cross-Examined.

This was an open carriage, and I do not remember that there were more than two persons in it. They were sitting on the back seat. The procession was moving down Thirty-fourth street to Sixth avenue, and I stood on the sidewalk until it passed. The lady with Tilton was pointed out to me as Miss Claflin. There was a lady on foot in front of the procession, who was pointed out to me as Mrs. Woodhull. There was a gentleman alongside of her, and she carried a red flag. I was introduced to Tilton several times, the last time being when we were at Plymouth church. I remember but one carriage in that procession.

Re-direct Examination.

I did not know the women pointed out to me as Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull.

Witness was allowed to go, and the court adjourned.

THE ADVENTISTS.

Scenes at the Gathering in Chicago.

The Confidence of the Watchers—How they Spent the Waiting Hours—The Exultation and Subsequent Overwhelming Disappointment—A Strange Spectacle.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The Adventists assembled at Seven Hall early on Monday evening, and so well did they evade curiosity that their location was not discovered, so that they were not annoyed by attempts to intrude nor by disorder outside, as would have been the case had they remained on Desplaines street. The hall was in the third story, and was a large and well-lighted apartment, sufficiently accommodating them. Long tables were arranged so as to inclose a square, and on these

A Substantial Supper

was spread, consisting of boiled mutton, apple, custard, and cranberry pie, apples and oranges, good red wine, and a large quantity of "unleavened bread," composed of sheets of cracker-bread. At the head of the hall to the east was a sort of rustic canopy, arranged with evergreens and other sorts of foliage, which was there when they secured the hall. Beneath this, and raised upon a dais so as to elevate him above the rest, sat Elder Thurman. There were about 150 in all present, quite a number being children. Several of the women carried babes at their bosoms. The sexes were divided, the men sitting to the left and the women to the right of Elder Thurman. In the square inclosed by the tables were the basins, ewers, and towels used in the ceremony of feet-washing.

The Thunder Storm

which came up early in the evening, and which brought such dismay to many who were secretly perturbed, carried the assemblage to an ecstatic pitch of feeling. They eagerly peered through the windows, and became jubilant as the storm swept along and the lightnings flashed. Their joy waxed intense and confident as, after the first overshadowing of the gathering clouds, a peculiar yellow radiance was diffused through the air, and lit up the earth, even while the rain poured down in sheets. This confirmed their faith, inasmuch as it seemed the Almighty was not to prevail, in accordance with the texts:

The Lord my God shall come * * * and it shall come to pass that the light shall not be clear nor dark, but it shall be one day, which shall be known to the Lord—not day nor night; but it shall come to pass that at evening-time it shall be light.—*Zach. xiv., 5-7.*

For as the lightning cometh out of the east and shineth even unto the west, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be. —*Matthew xxiv., 27.*

The seemingly literal fulfillment of these texts filled the Adventists with ineffable joy.

A Miraculous Cure.

While the storm was going on a woman asked Elder Thurman to heal her of a neuralgia complaint. Laying his hands on her head in a reverent way, he said: "I say unto you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, be thou made whole." And immediately, according to the woman's profession, the pain left her, and she began praising God.

At 8 o'clock, the table being set and all made ready, they sat down. In all their doings Thurman and his followers have aimed to copy the example of Christ with as literal exactness as may be. They keep the Passover, on the 14th of the first month of every Hebrew year. They obtain their ceremonial for the Lord's Supper by taking the Scriptures in the same literal way. The first exercise in order was that of "Feet Washing," in which Elder Thurman led off, washing the feet of his neighbor, and so it went around—the Elder meanwhile accompanying the service with rhapsodical harangues. The proceedings, however, were conducted with solemnity.

After the feet washing,

The Supper Began.

To persons of good appetite, the coming of mealtime is cheering and enlivening. As the ceremonies attendant to the supper had reached until after 9, the Adventists were pretty hungry, and fell to with a good will. Little children who had fallen asleep during the foregoing exercises awoke, and betook themselves to active service, and the assembly put on a picnic appearance. So singular a spectacle will hardly occur again. On the one side were women ranging in age from the white-haired grandame verging on 80 to girls of 8 and 10; on the other, men of all ages from beards to boys and triplings. There were baskets, shawls, and cloaks heaped in the corners of the room, and in the centre were the towels and basins that had been used in the feet washing. A little confidence was given to the feast. "Let your conversation be of Heaven." The glories of the New Jerusalem were spoken of with ardent longing, and continual reference made to the tremendous events which they believed soon would occur. All were attacked by a sympathetic excitement of feeling that manifested itself in trembling impatience of manner, and anxious peerings into the night to discover the signs of Christ's coming. In all that company, even including little children, there was no one unaffected by the flood of emotion, except the reporter, a solitary Pagan among true believers.

It was with great depression of manner that, after the appetites of those present had been satisfied, Elder Thurman rose up and, after blessing the bread, broke it and carried pieces from one to another, as is established by the Holy Communion in other religious bodies.

Under the nineteenth head—"Some interesting conversation with those who love Jesus"—Elder Thurman, with the meek setting to the left of Elder Thurman, rose, and made some remarks. They were all characterized by a tone of depression and a nervous assertion of continued faith, the gasping vehemence of the statement showing how hard the struggle was to bolster up belief against the disappointment in not receiving any sign or indication of Christ's advent. When it came to

Thurman's Time

it was not yet 12 o'clock, but despair was visible on his face, and his voice was deep and solemn. He began by speaking of the ardent longings he had cherished for the coming of Christ. Even if he himself were lost he wanted to see God's elect. His voice fell into the measured sing-song in which he intones his prayers, and became inexpressibly mournful as he went on:

"I confess that I begin to feel sad, and my heart sinks within me. I have no time fixed at which I expect to see the Lord except midnight. But I did expect that He would appear at Jerusalem when it was 4 o'clock in the afternoon here, and then I expected the sign of the Son of Man. I will not despair to the rising sun, but how can I extend the prophetic dates longer than midnight I cannot see. It has been my study for thirty-two years, and, again and again, and yet again, have I have examined all the prophecies to see whether there could be any mistake, but I could find none. And again to-day I took my Bible and tried to see whether by any possibility the prophecies might extend for a day longer, but they all point to this day." He continued in this strain for some time standing with his head bowed, and with his countenance as unchanging in expression as if he was the mere passive medium through which some exterior intelligence was communicating.

The Great Disappointment.

He seemed stupefied by the greatness of the disappointment. While he was speaking soft sighs and groans went up continually from the assemblage. Many of the women were weeping bitterly. Many of the little ones, wearied with the protracted vigil, were asleep lying on the shawls and wrappings that had been placed in the corner. The men looked wistful and sad, but it was not yet 12, and some hope still lay in the narrow circuit that the minute hand of the clock had yet to traverse. A tall, gray-haired man began to speak in a tone of encouragement, and expressing the love and veneration which they all cherished for Brother Thurman. Thurman, who, in his desolation, still kept on by sheer inertia in the groove in which he had moved along, unmoved mechanically—"And when they had sung a hymn," thus indicating the time when it was necessary to sing in order to imitate the Last Supper of Christ. The hymn, "Long we've been waiting for Christ to come," was then sung in a dolorous way. The clock still lacked a minute or two of 12, and it was watched as a criminal might watch the approach of the hour of his execution.

The Minute Hand Touched Twelve.

and a deep groan ran through the assembly. The disappointment seemed to strike into Thurman's heart far too deep for tears. There was self-abasement in his manner as he rose, and in the same monotonous intonation, but with a tremulous voice, said:

"Brethren, lean on my arm no longer. My reckoning is all up. I leave you in the hands of God. It is as much as I can do to struggle on for myself. I will try to do the best I can. If there is any more light to be had I will search for it. I bid you farewell."

Then followed a pitiful scene. Women wrung their hands in bitter anguish; strong men buried their faces and wept and groaned. The violent descent from ecstatic joy to terrible disappointment, bruised and crushed their spirits. Thurman and his family, as if dazed and stupified with the greatness of his calamity. The work of his lifetime had fallen suddenly to nothingness. The firm footing of his faith had suddenly slipped from under him, and the blackness of darkness encompassed him. Of different calibre than his followers, his grief could not find vent in demonstration of feeling, and nothing assuaged the bitterness of disappointment. Some of them tried to say kind and comforting things to him, but he seemed to heed nothing. Still adhering to the programme as the fixed thing that yet remained to him, he rose to pronounce

The Benediction.

Continuing with a tremulous voice he said: Oh Lord, we came according to Thy word. Hast Thou not said that "in the time appointed the end shall be?" O Holy Parent, hear the prayers of Thy people. Come, O Lord Jesus, come quickly. All will come to desolation unless Thou return again. We have taken Thy word in all the simplicity of little children. We have tried to do our duty. Thou knowest all our hearts, that we have tried to do Thy will. We can do no more. We give ourselves into Thy hands saying, "Lord save or I perish."

He then sat down again in moody silence, while his followers went on groaning and weeping.

The Scenes

attendant upon the break-up of the meeting baffle description. With the tears rolling down their cheeks, they sang the hymn:

Jesus, I my cross have taken
All to leave and follow Thee;
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken,
Thou, from hence, my all shalt be.

They wept and fell on one another's necks. Many of them did not know where to go or what to do, as they had relinquished their lodgings, and given away their furniture and everything. In the extremity of their distress, their affections still clung to Thurman. The men all came to him and gave him the kiss of peace, according to their fashion. One of them pressed him to come and stay with him. Thurman said, sadly: "I don't feel like seeing anybody now. I wish I could go with my grave." The women gathered around him, and he shook hands with them, for Thurman varies from ministerial usage by never kissing the women, reserving that entirely for the men. A number of people had to remain where they were. Others went to the houses of those who were fortunate enough to retain homes. One man named Miller, who had disposed of over $6,000 worth of property, asked permission of a brother to sleep on his floor that night. An old whitehaired woman said that she had a place to go to to-night, but what she should do after God only knew. The children were crying, babies squalling, and women wringing their hands in anguish, as at about half past one the assembly dispersed, pursuing their melancholy way to such quarters as they could go to.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1875.

Charges for Handling Grain.

The Committee of the State Senate, appointed to inquire into the charges for handling grain at this point, met in the Produce Exchange to-day, the largest number of the members of the Exchange being present. Mr. Hazleton testified that the grain arriving at this point is subject to the following charges:

First—towing to and from the place of delivery, twelve dollars, paid by consignee; second—unloading of canal boat, paid by the captain or owner of the boat, three-fourths cents per bushel; third—weighing cargo, paid equally by the consignee and purchaser, three-fourths cent per bushel; fourth—if grain go into store or warehouse there is no extra charge for the first day. For every additional day beyond thirty days, there is a charge of one-fourth cent per bushel.

Turf Matters.

Pierre Lorillard has scratched Attilla out of all his engagements, and Vivian in the Withers, ladies and other stakes. Francis Morris has scratched Tomahawk and the Leamington. Relentless colt out of the Withers, Belmont, Jersey, Derby and Travers stakes. The Relentless colt was heavily backed in the books. Morris had a large amount of money on him.

Convention of Fire Underwriters.

The ninth annual Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters began to-day. Fifty companies were represented. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts from all sources to be $100,004. The expenditures were $100,191, leaving a balance due by the Board of $2,186. President Oakley then delivered his annual address.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee be empowered to offer reward for the apprehension of incendiaries, whether the authorities should see fit to do so or not.

A Nominee for President.

The Lincoln Club, which received ex-Speaker Blaine a week or so ago, last night gave a reception to Congressman Lawson, whose speech urged the Republican party to nominate Senator Conkling for President.

LOUISVILLE.

Railroad War—Cutting Down Rates.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—The Southern Railroad lines have not up to date joined in the general war among the Northern roads. It having been announced to-day that the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, known as the Coast line to New York and Eastern cities, had cut its rates very largely, the Jackson road, in connection with the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern, will announce to-morrow a reduction on rates to this city, Washington, Baltimore and New York, of from one-fifth to three-tenths of the regular rates. It is expected that the competing route will make still another reduction, to be followed by a further reduction by the Jackson route. The fight between the two lines promises to be a warm one.

OMAHA.

Arrival of a Delayed Railway Train—Preparations for the June Races.

OMAHA, NEB., April 22.—A large train of delayed passengers, mails, &c., arrived to-day from the West. Although a train will probably leave here to-morrow, no through passengers have yet left westward.

Arrangements are completed for a meeting of the Driving Park Association here on June 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. Prizes to the amount of $8,000 will be given. For 2.30 trotting horses, $800; for running, $500. First day, 2.50 trotting, $600; all pacers $500. Second day—2.40 horses, $600; 3 minute horses, $600. Third day—free to all-trotters, $1,200; running, $500. Fourth day —National and Lackede rules.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Attorney General Williams.

A Statement by Secretary Delano.

The President Did Not Request Him to Resign.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1875.

Resignation of Attorney General Williams.

Attorney General Williams to-day tendered to the President the resignation of his office, to take effect on the 15th of May. The resignation has not yet been accepted, and therefore no person has been named as his successor. Intimate friends of Judge Williams say he designs returning to Oregon and entering into the contest for United States Senator from that State.

It is believed Secretary Bristow will be appointed Attorney General in place of Williams.

Secretary Delano

returned to Washington this evening, and received calls of many prominent friends, who were anxious to learn whether there was any foundation for the report that the President had requested him to resign his office on account of alleged corruption in or concerning the Department of the Interior. He talked in conversation to-night that last fall he notified the President that it was his intention to retire from the Cabinet, as he wished to devote himself to private affairs in Ohio, but the President requested him to remain in the Cabinet as long as he could conveniently do so. In accordance with this expressed desire of the President, Delano relinquished his purpose of immediately retiring from the Department, having merely severed his connection, however, until the 1st of the present month. Shortly after the close of the special session of the Senate he went to Ohio for the purpose of arranging his private affairs preparatory to tendering his resignation, and did not return here until Wednesday evening of last week, but had no opportunity to converse with the President prior to the departure of the latter for Concord the following morning. The Secretary was detained in Washington throughout Thursday, hearing the arguments in the quadruplex telegraph case, but joined the Presidential party in New York the next day, expecting to have a private opportunity during the trip to Boston to converse with the President and again request to be relieved of his position as Secretary of the Interior. No such opportunity was afforded, on account of the President's time being occupied with committees of arrangements and others. While in New England, the President and members of the Cabinet became convinced, said he, was not until the party were returning from Boston to New York that the subject was brought up by the Postmaster General handing to Delano a newspaper containing the statement that the President had requested his resignation. The President expressed surprise that such a statement should be made, and remarked to another member of his Cabinet that he had never made any such request, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Delano positively states this evening that the President has not, either in writing or verbally, requested his resignation, or given reason to suppose that any complaints or charges have been made affecting the integrity of the Interior Department or his administration of its affairs. In response to a question whether he now intended to resign during the spring, he answered in the negative, Delano made no definite reply.

The President was also interrogated to-day as to the truth of the statement that he had tendered his resignation, and gave to it an emphatic contradiction.

The Proposed Canal Across the Isthmus.

Francis W. Rice, formerly United States Consul at Acapulco, Mexico, has addressed a letter from his residence at Saco, Maine, to Secretary Robeson, in relation to the report that Commander Lull seems to favor the Nicaragua to the Panama route for a canal to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean. Mr. Rice says, after a residence of eighteen years on the Isthmus, eight of which were passed as United States Consul, he can speak of Panama as more healthy than Nicaragua, and adds: With as favorable conditions for living, either country is as healthy as Vermont or New Hampshire.

Mr. Rice concludes his letter by saying the Panama route would be six hundred to seven hundred miles nearer than the proposed Nicaragua route, to the great cities and rich trade of the South Pacific.

Appointments.

The President has appointed the following postmasters: Frederick G. Harris, at Lockport, Ills.; Michael C. Garber, Madison, Ind.; and David D. Taylor, Cambridge, Ohio.

A Denial.

The report that the President has requested the resignation of Secretary Delano, even by intimation, is positively denied at the Executive Mansion.

HARRISBURG.

The Contemplated Investigation of the State Treasury—Treasurer Mackey Refuses to Permit An Examination by the Legislative Committee, but Will Allow Them to Do So as Members of the Legislature—They Withdraw for Consultation.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 22, 1875.

The sub-committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the State Treasury met at the office of the State Treasurer to-day at three o'clock, and were informed by State Treasurer Mackey that as members of the Legislature they were at liberty to make an investigation to satisfy themselves as to the correctness and integrity of the Treasury, on condition if they found the Treasury intact they would give him a certificate to that effect. He denied their right as a committee, and would not allow any outside party designated by the committee to make an examination. The chairman said they could only act as a committee, and withdrew for consultation. N.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 22, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather
7 A.M.	30.215	26	76	N.W.	Cloudy.
2 P.M.	30.118	49	48	N.W.	Cloudy.
9 P.M.	30.104	37	62	N.W.	Cloudy.

Mean Barometer, 30.135.
Mean Thermometer, 35.
Highest Thermometer, 41.
Lowest Thermometer, 22.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D.C., April 23, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, generally clear and cool weather, with southwest to northwest winds, and slight changes in the barometer.

ST. PAUL.

Curious Contest Between Counsel in a Murder Case.

ST. PAUL, April 22.—In the trial to-day of Michael Keely for the murder of Barney Lamb, a curious contest between the counsel for the defendant occurred. A witness on the stand swore that he was intimately acquainted with Lamb, the murdered man. At this point Mr. Erwin, counsel for the defense, asked the witness to state what was the character of Lamb as to being peaceable, or the reverse. This was objected to by the State. General Gorman, associate counsel for the defense, interrupted Mr. Erwin, and stated that what he was arguing was not the law, and if he (Erwin) took that view of the law, he (Gorman) should raise no objection. No such opportunity was afforded, on account of the President's time being occupied with committees of arrangements and others. While in New England, the President and members of the Cabinet became convinced, said he, was not until the party were returning from Boston to New York that the subject was brought up by the Postmaster General handing to Delano a newspaper containing the statement that the President had requested his resignation. The President expressed surprise that such a statement should be made, and remarked to another member of his Cabinet that he had never made any such request, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Delano positively states this evening that the President has not, either in writing or verbally, requested his resignation, or given reason to suppose that any complaints or charges have been made affecting the integrity of the Interior Department or his administration of its affairs. In response to a question whether he now intended to resign during the spring, he answered in the negative, Delano made no definite reply.

The President was also interrogated to-day as to the truth of the statement that he had tendered his resign, and gave to it an emphatic contradiction.

The Proposed Canal Across the Isthmus.

Francis W. Rice, formerly United States Consul at Acapulco

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FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

Bonds at Frankfort 98¾.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@115.

IT is positively denied that Delano has tendered his resignation.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS has tendered his resignation to the President. He purposes to enter the contest for the United States Senator for Oregon.

THE Democratic press have been furnished ammunition by an absconding revenue collector in Florida. His deficiency is put at $168,428. He absconded.

THE declaration is officially made by the Washington *Republican* that at the proper time the President will settle the Third Term question. It is intimated that he will distinctly repudiate all desire or expectation of a third term.

IT IS stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad and lines between Philadelphia and the West have arranged to run a fast train to Kansas City on a time table which requires but forty-five hours for the journey West and forty-eight hours for the trip East. Palace and sleeping cars are attached.

IT seems to us that there is an unnecessary anxiety relative to the selection of delegates to the State Convention. Whether the Committee or the Primaries select will make but little difference. The nomination for Governor is assured, and that for State Treasurer does not command the most intense interest in this county. The delegates, in any event, will be likely to favor the best man, which is what is desired.

A BODY of ministers at Chicago have solemnly protested against the extravagances of modern funerals. It is affirmed that custom has added to the expensiveness of such occasions, and that much of this is due to absurdities that can be dispensed with. To the end that economy may be developed, it is proposed by the Chicago clergy that each church have a vault, in which the remains may be placed at the close of the funeral services, and afterward quietly interred. Also, to have the remains borne to the church or vault without the usual procession. There can be no doubt that much useless extravagance may be lopped off in this way.

THE Philadelphia *Press* devotes an editorial to the enumeration of reasons why Governor Hartranft should be renominated. It is the usage of the party to give a second term; he has earned it; he is a soldier, and rendered good service in the army; and finally has experience. On this point, the *Press* observes: "The Governor has generally been forced to call into his confidence, as advisers, men outside of those provided for him by the Constitution. The next Governor may stand in a very embarrassing position in this regard. The November elections have given him a Cabinet partially Democratic, while the late Constitutional Convention has enlarged their powers and position. These new officers may have power to embarrass or hamper the Executive, and at such a crisis as this we want to take no risks under the untried workings of a new document. Our domestic troubles in the coal regions bring the reflection home with power at this very moment. We want an experienced Executive at the helm of the Commonwealth for the next few years, and no new hand, however promising or respectable."

THE enemies of Dr. Kenealy seem determined that he shall be persecuted into popularity and success. A libel suit is the latest development,—the non-success attending it being the inspiration to an ovation on the part of a crowd assembled outside the court-room. Kenealy is essentially a demagogue, yet he has a firm hold on the masses, chiefly because he is regarded as a persecuted man. He is, however, a man of ability, and he knows that to identify himself with the masses is the sure road to success. He has not, yet, proposed measures in Parliament, in the interest of the working classes who worship him, but he has repelled measures that were designed to oppress them. His negative representation of them, while positively fighting his own battles, has been accepted as valuable service. To persecute such a person is to promote his interests, and increase his popularity. Hence his enemies seem likely to yet make of him a leader of the people, and head of a strong party, without so much as an effort on his part. The absurdity of such a course does not seem to be at all understood in England. In this country such a person could not rise, as no one would fight him because of his opinions, and without this, much of his capital would be gone. In England, however, he may yet punish his enemies to his full satisfaction.

WE ARE in receipt of a pamphlet copy of the address delivered by President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, at the meeting of his Board of Directors, where the report of expenses and earnings of the road was submitted. Putting aside the part relating directly to the controversy with the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. Garrett made two points that are in themselves just, and worthy of general notice. He states that when the Saratoga combination was urged upon him, he argued the viciousness of fast freight lines, expressed his conviction that they were vampires upon the railway system, and that their irregular and fraudulent action would interfere with the maintenance of reasonable and proper understandings in reference to freight rates. He also cordially agreed to the abolition of commission on freight and passengers, and to discarding middle men generally, believing that the public should have the lowest rates that railway companies could properly work for, and that there should be no parties intervening between the railways and the public. He also pointed to the vast increase of petroleum shipments from the port of Baltimore, as the result of low rates of freight on this article of commerce. President Garrett is evidently a good fighter, and Baltimore is certainly largely advertised and benefited by his conflicts.

A CENTENNIAL SUBJECT.

We incidentally mentioned a matter, a short time since which, we think, is deserving of attention. We refer the development of a plan whereby the colored people may worthily celebrate the Centennial. There is room for the finest artistic taste and skill, in providing such a display as will record the experiences of the colored race during the century. At its inception the slave trade, with its terrible middle passage, its horrible barbarities and immoralities, was in full strength. Public sentiment eventually grew to a point that led to the destruction of this traffic. There followed the barbarities of the cotton plantations,—the whipping post, the hard labor, the breaking up and sale of families, the slave auction block, the shackles. Eventually, public sentiment took cognizance of the condition of the slave, and under the agitations that followed, this was ameliorated. Then came the aspiration for, and the struggle after, liberty. Some of the heroes of that struggle still live. Having attained freedom, they labored, preached and lectured in developing a sentiment in behalf of freedom for all. Eventually it merged into a political issue, and abolition as an ultimate, and restriction as an immediate necessity, was formulated into a political axiom. Then came the election of Lincoln, the war, freedom, enfranchisement, and civil privileges. What shall properly typify all this, so that the successive stages of this wonderful history will impress those who visit the Centennial? To embody a statement of the facts in eloquent address is not enough. It is too ephemeral. What is needed is something that will appeal to the eye, and that will typify history, while addressing the aesthetic taste.

We have not heard that anything has been done looking toward the development of something that will properly illustrate the slave-history of the nation. While liberty was given under the stern ordeal of war, and amid the severest strife, it was gladly acclaimed by the nation, and swiftly incorporated into our organic law. Hence there was, in a sense, a willingness about the work of emancipation. The party in power at the time was committed to the doctrine of freedom, but hesitated lest it be considered rash, and because of constitutional difficulties. When, at last, the excuse of military necessity could be fairly offered, it was made use of, and in a day, the enslaved were free. The history involved covers three-quarters of a century, and more. It represents phases, each having its allotted period of time. It involves struggles, hopes, fears, misfortunes, bloodshed, and then sudden, absolute triumph. If these events are suitably commemorated, the display will constitute one of the most interesting features of the Centennial. And if this is done, no time should be lost. To plan the display, and prepare the material will involve all the time that now remains.

CONSERVATIVE PERFIDY.

It has been proven that the Democrats of Louisiana are incapable of adhering to an agreement, where some advantage, real or imaginary, tempts them to break it. The House has expelled four Republican members, and admitted as many Democrats, now that, under the Wheeler compromise, they are in the majority. The object aimed at is to secure a majority on joint ballot, so that, when the election of United States Senator comes on, they can control the result. The intense partisanship of that body has been further illustrated by the impeachment of the State Auditor, without permitting him a hearing. In brief, the Democrats no sooner feel themselves in power than they resort to high-handed measures to secure the full control of State affairs. The full weight of the perfidy practiced in expelling four members of the House can only be seen by referring comprehensively to the history of the case.

The canvass by the Returning Board, which determines who are entitled to seats in the Legislature, gave the original organization of the House to the Republicans by one or two majority, with four places unfilled,—these being understood to be in doubt, and therefore remanded to the House for determination. When Wiltz captured the organization, he filled these places and one other vacancy—five in all, with Democrats; but when he and his followers left, and what has been called the Hahn Legislature was organized, the five places referred to were filled with Republicans,—the absentee, a Republican, taking his seat, leaving four vacancies to be filled. This was the Legislature whose legality was disputed, and to rectify which the compromise was proposed. The compromise referred the entire organization of the Legislature to a committee of the House of Congress, limited the scope of powers to be exercised by the newly constituted Legislature, and was agreed to in advance by both parties. This Committee, after carefully sifting the election returns, unseated several Republicans in the House and one in the Senate, and filled their places with Democrats. Those unseated had been returned elected by the Returning Board, yet they quietly gave up their places, and allowed the Democrats to come in. It was expressly agreed, that excepting the changes thus made, no other changes were to be made, except to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. The Democrats could afford to make this concession, as it gave them power,—and the Republicans were generous in doing it, as they gave up power. Yet in the face of the award, and of the agreement made, the Democrats have ousted four Republican members. It is an act of perfidy.

The apology made is false and insufficient. The claim is that the men excluded were not returned by the Returning Board. Neither were Democrats returned. The districts have been uniformly Republican, and hence in a case of doubt, the probabilities are in favor of Republicans having been elected. But all this aside, and the fact remains that the compromise fixed the representation, and the agreement to abide by it was so positive and absolute that no excuse can palliate the obvious crime that has been perpetrated. This and the sudden and illegal impeachment of the State Auditor shows the true spirit of the Democracy in Louisiana. They could not possibly have had power, except by the concession of the Republicans. They accepted it under limitations they were bound in honor to observe. Important legislation, affecting the financial welfare of the State is neglected, and the material interests of the Commonwealth are left uncared for, while they mature their plans and launch a political conflict that must certainly convulse the State. It shows more clearly than anything else possibly could, the spirit that animates them. It proves that the disturbances from which Louisiana has suffered in the past are not of Republican, but Democratic origin. It shows that peace cannot be had there, till Republicans take affairs firmly in hand, sustained by the Federal Government.

One feature of the compromise entered into was an agreement on the part of the Democrats that they would vote supplies, and aid to give effect to the Kellogg Government, to the end of the term of the present Governor. This they have utterly neglected to do. No legislation for the support of the Government has been effected in the House, and it looks very much as though the expulsion of Republican members, and the impeachment of the Auditor were designed to raise an issue to blind the eyes of the people to the fact that other portions of the compromise have been disregarded. In brief, the Democracy have secured certain advantages by false promises,—agreements made only to be broken. It is fairly a question whether, failing to keep their part of the compromise, the compact is dissolved, and hence the Republicans freed from all obligations to carry out their part. In such an event, they may restore the situation as it was before the compromise was entered into. This would involve the expulsion of all the Democrats admitted under the compromise, and the prosecution of legislation without reference to them. We do not advise this,—yet we insist that would not be morally wrong. A compact is binding only so far as both parties observe it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTLE CLASSICS. "Comedy." Edited by Rossiter Johnson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is the ninth volume of this elegant series of choice selections from the best authors. The names of Lover, Thackeray, Hewitt, Reade, Galt, Smith and Ferguson, appear in connection with the eight selections contained in the book, and some of the choicest specimens of the styles of these writers are thus given. The "Little Classics" series is an eminent success.

NATURE AND LIFE; Facts and Doctrines relating to the constitution of matter, the new dynamics, and the philosophy of nature. By Fernand Papillon, translated from the second French edition by A. R. McDonough, Esq. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is a remarkable book, in two respects; first in regard to the amount of research it displays, and second in the power of packing the information gained by a mind of rare culture and breadth of thought, into such a small compass. There is not a page in the book which is not crowded with healthful and inspiring thought and fact, and yet there is no dealing in technical terms—all is as plain, almost, as a child's story book. It is a fascinating volume, and one which will give many an hour of enjoyment to the thoughtful reader and willing learner.

SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS; by N. L. Shieblin. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Mr. Shieblin was a correspondent and a writer who had a journalist's training. He went to Spain with his eyes and ears open, and he tells in this book what he saw,—and tells it too in a charming way. His style is graceful and forcible, and he is master of the art of descriptive writing. He has the faculty of seeing clearly, and of telling what he has seen, in a way to claim the attention of the reader. He disposes of many of the exaggerated notions of the insecurity of life in Spain, and likewise does away with with much of the romance which we are always accustomed to associate with the land of the Cid. It is a book of the present time, dealing with Carlistism, with the Republic and all the great men on either side. It is a really fresh, enlivening, entertaining, and withal instructive book, that well repays perusal.

OUTLINE OF THE EVOLUTION PHILOSOPHY. By Dr. E. Gazelle. (Translated from the French by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.) With an Appendix, by E. L. Youmans. Published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This volume gives in a condensed form, but in a style that is perspicuous, entertaining and instructive, the salient features of the Evolution theory, especially as it has been developed by Mr. Herbert Spencer. The book gives a very clever idea of Mr. Spencer's thought, and presents, tersely, but clearly, the outline of the philosophy of Evolution. It is a book that will serve for those who would keep measurably apace with "advanced thought," and yet have neither time nor means to enable them to procure and go through with the larger volumes. It belongs to the Popular Science Library.

WARRINGTON'S MANUAL; by W. S. Robinson ("Warrington") clerk of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, from 1862 to 1873. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

A young girl marries a man whom she does not love, and her old lover is driven away; the husband dies; the widow tries to be a nun, but her dream of happiness in a cloister is disturbed by the return of her old lover—a young gentleman of surpassing fascination, who eventually takes her from the convent, and she becomes his wife. The work is what is called a "Society Novel."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE butter crop of the United States now exceeds the wheat crop in value.

OTTER SKINS are quoted in Philadelphia at $3 to $7 a piece, and black skunk $1.30 to $1.60.

THE residence of James Ulery, at Rising Sun, Indiana, was robbed of $6,000 in greenbacks on Monday last.

HARPER'S MONTHLY celebrates its silver birthday this month. It deserves a diamond one.—*Boston Post.*

A MEDICAL practitioner in Boston testified that he "attended a portion of a boy who was cut up in a mowing machine."

THE Carlist war is seriously affecting the prosperity of Spain. The exports of that country in 1874 were $50,000,000 less than in 1873.

IN some parts of Louisiana, when a girl gets the marriage day, she counts up her ague days so as to have the ceremony come on the off day.

JESSE DUVALL'S cotton mills, at Zanesville, Ohio, were damaged by fire to the extent of $25,000. Insurance $15,000, in Eastern companies.

SEE here, old man! Did you serve in Mexico in the First New York Volunteers? If so, and you can prove it, there are $280 for you up at Albany.

IF the Southern newspapers would stop preaching politics, and begin practicing the religion of common sense, they might yet be a comfort and a benefit to their subscribers.

AMONG the various kinds of kisses which Beecher describes, is the "kiss of inspiration." This variety of kiss "does not call for a response," and will never become popular.

SOME of the newspapers are praising the coroner who has bought a silver ball for the purpose of presenting it to the base ball nine that shall show the highest death-rate at the close of the season.

ALL fashionable and diplomatic Paris was lately gathered in one place to witness the signing of the contract of marriage between the son of Prince Galitzin and the daughter of the Duke de Chaulnes.

THE commanding officer of Fort Fred Steel, Wyoming, reports that seventeen Indians ran off all the stock at the Ferris mines on the 20th. The news is reliable. These mines are forty miles from Rawlins, Wyoming.

BY mistake a teaspoonful of the spirits of aqua ammonia was administered to a young man in Binghamton. It was as if he had taken so much boiling metal. His vitals were literally burned up and he died in a few hours.

AT a recent auction sale of a menagarie at Lebanon, Ohio, three lions were sold for $2,200, sixty monkeys for $540, an elephant for $5,000, two camels for $860, a zebra for $1,000, two kangaroos for $350, and a grizzly bear for $170.

DR. ENGEL, of the Prussian Statistical Bureau, estimates that there are 150,000 stationary engines in the world, with an aggregate of about 4,500,000 horse-power; 50,000 locomotives, with an aggregate of 10,000,000 horse-power, and 5,255 ocean steamers.

THE steamship Waschalten, from Rotterdam, arrived at New York with a propellor damaged, her starboard bow stove in and fore-compartments filled with water, having encountered severe fields of ice and icebergs. At one time she was completely surrounded by icebergs.

A PORTLAND girl will not marry her sweetheart unless Beecher is pronounced innocent, because, if he is guilty, her faith in man is shattered. As the present suit is one for damages, and the verdict will be dollars and cents, that young man had better look round for another wife.

THE farmers of Marshall county, Iowa, are alive in building up home resources. About 9,000 bushels of flax seed here been leased to them by a linseed oil company to be sowed this year. They will sow over 5,000 acres, which, at thirty bushels to the acre, will produce 150,000 bushels.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* urges its readers to plant trees, and says, by way of argument, that a thousand "yearling trees" will cost less than a thousand "very bad cigars." We should certainly advise any one who smokes very bad cigars to go to planting trees instead, or get a better variety of the weed.—*Boston Globe.*

A NEW YORKER has been sentenced to five days' imprisonment for boxing his son's ears with his open hand. We are of opinion that if every offender against the law in this regard received the punishment meted out to this Gothamite, the prisons in the land would be inadequate to accommodate all the candidates for disciplinary regulations.

ON the 24th of October last, while the ship Lize Houghton, of Portland, Me., was in the North Adriatic, on a voyage from Philadelphia to Gibraltar, the first mate, Edward Smith, and one of the sailors named William S. Sheldon, became engaged in a quarrel, during which the former received a stab-wound in the left shoulder, from the effects of which he subsequently died.

BROOKLYN is in the midst of a labor strike by which some five thousand bricklayers and laborers are thrown out of employment. The masons' assistants-hodmen and and morte-mixers struck for eight hours a day, without any reduction of wages, which has compelled the masons and bricklayers to cease work until the difficulty is settled.

THE steamer Ventura, of Goodall, Nelson & Perkin's line, from San Francisco to the ports of Southern California, was wrecked last Wednesday night at Point Sur, twenty-five miles below Monterey. The steamer is a total loss. The passengers were all saved, and the cago will be saved if the weather holds good. The Ventura is a wooden screw steamer, and about 800 tons burthen.

DIFFERENT writers give widely varying versions of the order given by the British commander to the patriots at Lexington. The editor of the Worcester *Spy*, who participated in the fight, and who published an account of it in his paper on the 3d of May, 1775, asserted that the British officer used "swear words," saying to the little band of Americans: "Disperse, you d—d rebels! D—m you, disperse!"

AT meetings held on Monday last in San Francisco and Sacramento, to organize for the business of the Information and Labor Exchanges for the benefit of the present great immigration, committees were appointed to collect funds, print addresses to immigrants and communicate with Grangers and editors in the interior, with a view of establishing reliable bureaus of information concerning lands, and their prices and the demand for labor.

PERSONAL.

THE hateful tyrant man wants to know why Olive Logan has no Olive branches.

CARDINAL MANNING anticipates a "fiery crisis." We thought all the cardinals escape that.

HON. SIMON CAMERON returned home on Wednesday from his Southern trip, much improved in health.

ANDREW J. HAMILTON, who was Provisional Governor of Texas in 1865, died of consumption, at Austin, on the 11th inst.

THERE is no evidence that either Bowen or Mrs. Beecher have been kissed. They might average it satisfactorily between 'em.

JOHN JAY, ex-American Minister at Vienna, and Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte were fellow-passengers on the Cunard steamship Bothnia.

THE heirs of Captain Hall, of the Polaris expedition, will get the La Roquette medal voted to the deceased navigator by the Paris Geographical Society.

MR. ISAAC R. HOUSTON, a patriarchal legislator from the town of Victory, Vt., has just recovered $200 for being hung in effigy, in that town, two years since.

A CIRCULAR letter from the Archbishop of Quebec, Canada, has been read in all the Roman Catholic churches, ordering public prayers for the cessation of the small-pox.

MISS IDA P. LOVEJOY, daughter of the late Owen Lovejoy, who has been postmistress at Princeton, Ill., for several years, has been removed, and James T. Templeton appointed.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY wants to find the author of the story which placed her in an improper attitude toward Theodore, and proposes to be a mother-in-law to him in all that the name implies.

THE Youngstown *Tribune and Register* announces that neither B. F. Wade, General Hayes, or Governor Noyes will under no circumstances accept the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio.

THE backers of Miss Ella Porter, of Atkinson, Illinois, who has accumulated a large collection of Webster's dictionaries in spelling matches, offer to put her in a spelling match against any person in the United States.

THE experiment of transfusing blood has just been applied to General Frank Blair, who has for some time been prostrated with paralysis at his home at St. Louis. Six ounces of blood were injected into his veins, and the result is said to be favorable.

THE will of Mr. Seth Tisdale, a resident of Ellsworth, Me., who died a few days ago, provides that the interest of $50,000 shall be annually devoted to "assisting needy young persons, of both sexes, in obtaining an education such as they may seek."

THE President and Mrs. Grant, Secretary and Mrs. Robeson, Secretary and Mrs. Fish, Secretary and Mrs. Belknap, Postmaster General Jewell, Mr. Childs, Colonel Fish, and Mayor Wickham dined with Mr. A. T. Stewart Tuesday, with whom they also spent the evening.

MR. RUFUS B. KELLOGG, of Wisconsin, and Mr. George Howland, of Chicago, are the candidates of the Western Alumni for the vacant trusteeship in Amherst College. It is thought, however, that the Eastern graduates will carry their point, and elect Mr. Henry D. Hyde, of Boston.

GEN. SOLDEN CONNOR will undoubtedly be the next Republican candidate for Governor of Maine. The Kennebec *Journal*, published at Augusta, and commonly understood to be the organ of ex-Speaker Blaine, nominates him for the position, and sets forth his qualifications in a glowing editorial.

MINISTER CUSHING'S enthusiastic address to the King of Spain, in which he almost rejoices over the downfall of the Republic, such as it was, excites some surprise amongst English Liberals, and their journal, the *Examiner*, expresses the belief that he does not represent the views of the American people, who can hardly hope better things from the descendant of a line of arbitrary monarchs, and the son of a notoriously bad woman, than of a Republic, even if it was a weak one.

DEAD LETTERS.

Two Curious Epistles.

The Washington *Star* says that two rather curious letters were received on the same day at the Postoffice Department. One, which inclosed one dollar, was addressed by a lady at Jerseyville, Ill., "in Care of any liar, ravana, porteg Co., Ohio," and contained inquiries relative to a missing husband. The letter was intended for "any lawyer," but on account of the peculiarity of the manner in which the writer spelled "lawyer," no one of that ilk could be found in Ravenna to claim it. The letter was consequently sent to the Dead Letter Office. The other letter, which is addressedto the Postmaster General, is dated "16 Colville Road, Notting Hill, London, 2d April, 1875," and is as follows:

"SIR: I have to request that you will be kind enough to inform me whether, since 1st December of last year, any letters addressed to 'Baron Otto von Strauz' have been called for by him; and, if forwarded to him, how are they directed. I have also to beg that you will kindly address and post the enclosed. Anxiety for my husband's welfare is the apology I plead for thus trespassing upon your time and good nature; and hoping you will favor me with a reply, I remain, sir, yours faithfully,

"AUGUSTA VON STRAUZ."

The above letter, which is written on monogram paper, and in a good hand, indicating the writer to be a person of education, incloses a note addressed simply "Baron Otto von Strauz." It is thought that possibly this gentleman is very ill in this country, and unable to communicate with his friends, or that he may have been foully dealt with. The Postoffice Department would be glad to learn of his whereabouts.

Ingenious Remedy for Disagreeable Relatives.

In a life of Lord Shelburne, recently published in England, the following ingenious remedy for a disagreeable brother-in-law is given: "Lady Arabella Denny was married young to a neighboring gentleman, one of the oldest families among the English-Irish, a very good sort of man, uninformed an ignorant, but who had a brother, Sir — Denny, a coward, a savage, and a fool, who set himself to make her life unhappy. She knew that if she complained, or even told her husband, it would make an irreconcilable breach between the two brothers, and therefore she could not reconcile it to her principles. She told me, however, that finding she could not endure his brutality, and that her nerves began to fail her, she had recourse to the following stratagem: She determined to learn privately to fire a pistol. When she had practiced sufficiently to become a very good shot, she prevailed upon him, without letting him into the secret, to accompany her to the retired spot where she had practiced, and show him how dexterous she had become, telling him at the same time that she suffered so much from his brutality that, if he did not alter his behavior, she was determined to apply the skill she had obtained by coming behind him, or by the surest means she could invent, his ill-usage having made her regardless as to her own life. After this conversation he immediately changed his manner, and never afterward gave her the least trouble." The question arises whether the same sort of stratagem would not have a soothing effect upon mothers-in-law of aggressive tendencies.

General McClellan and Family.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* reports that Mrs. General McClellan writes many pages to her mother, Mrs. General Marcy, about her Winter on the Nile. The Khedive has been most polite and attentive to General McClellan and family. He gave them permits to visit his wonderful tombs on the Nile. General and Mrs. McClellan have two interesting children—May, aged thirteen, and Max, aged nine. The party consists of the parents, children, a governess, and the Arabs, who have been guides as well as servants. They have navigated the Nile as far as ordinary boats penetrate. They have enjoyed uninterrupted good health and perfect happiness and content. The General will remain abroad with his family until August. On a former occasion they lived in Europe for years. Before going to Egypt, General and Mrs. McClellan were entertained at Florence by the Count and Countess Pizano, who own one of the finest places in Italy. The house is eight hundred feet long and as many wide. The frescoing was executed by Tintoretto and other famous painters.

IT will cost $500,000 to finish the Washington monument, which has stood for more than twenty years in its present incomplete condition, for lack of money to carry on the work. In order that foreign visitors to the Centennial may not see such a specimen of neglect and forgetfulness, the National Monument Association now appeal for contributions toward the fund necessary to complete the monument by the time that the American Centennial celebration takes place.

HISTORICAL.

The Battles of the Revolution.

Below we give a list of the important battles of the Revolution. They began April 19th, 1775. They closed October 19, 1781—six years and six months. The British sent 134,000 soldiers and sailors to this war. The colonists met them with 230,000 Continentals and 50,000 militia. The British let loose Indians and equally savage Hessians. The colonists had for allies the brave and courteous Frenchmen. The leading battles of the war, those particularly worthy of celebration, are Concord and Lexington, Bunker's Hill, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Bennington, Saratoga, Monmouth, King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, Yorktown. These are of national interest. Many of the others are more especially local. The disposition is to celebrate them all, victories or defeats—to recall the deeds of our ancestors, and have a good time generally. Our readers will do well to preserve the following list of the revolutionary battles:

Lexington (first skirmish)....April	19, 1775
Ticonderoga.....May	10, 1775
Bunker's Hill.....June	17, 1775
Montreal (Ethan Allen taken).....	
.....Sept.	25, 1775
St. John's besieged and captured.....Nov.	3, 1775
Great Bridge, Va.....Dec.	9, 1775
Quebec (Montgomery killed)...Dec.	31, 1775
Moore's Creek Bridge.....Feb.	27, 1776
Boston (British fled).....March	17, 1776
Fort Sullivan, Charlestown...June	28, 1776
Long Island.....Aug.	27, 1776
Harlem Plains.....Sept.	16, 1776
White Plains.....Oct.	28, 1776
Fort Washington.....Nov.	16, 1776
Trenton.....Dec.	26, 1776
Princeton.....Jan.	3, 1777
Hubbardton.....July	7, 1777
Bennington.....Aug.	16, 1777
Brandywine.....Sept.	11, 1777
First Battle at Bemis's Heights, Saratoga.....Sept.	19, 1777
Paoli.....Sept.	20, 1777
Germantown.....Oct.	4, 1777
Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken.....Oct.	6, 1777
Second Battle at Bemis's Heights, Saratoga.....Oct.	7, 1777
Surrender of Burgoyne.....Oct.	13, 1777
Fort Mercer.....Oct.	22, 1777
Fort Mifflin.....Nov.	16, 1777
Monmouth.....June	28, 1778
Wyoming.....July	4, 1778
Quaker Hill, R. I.....Aug.	29, 1778
Savannah.....Dec.	29, 1778
Kettle Creek, Georgia.....Feb.	14, 1779
Brier Creek.....March	3, 1779
Stone Ferry.....June	20, 1779
Stony Point.....July	16, 1779
Paulus's Hook.....Aug.	19, 1779
Chemung (Indians).....Aug.	29, 1779
Savannah.....Oct.	9, 1779
Charlestown (surrendered to British).....May	12, 1780
Springfield.....June	23, 1780
Rocky Mount.....July	30, 1780
Hanging Rock.....Aug.	6, 1780
Sander's Creek, near Camden.Aug.	16, 1780
King's Mountain.....Oct.	7, 1780
Fish Dam Ford, Broad River..Nov.	18, 1780
Blackstocks.....Nov.	20, 1780
Cowpens.....Jan.	17, 1781
Guilford.....March	15, 1781
Hobkirk's Hill.....April	25, 1781
Ninety-Six (besieged)...May and June	1781
Augusta (besieged)....May and June	1781
Jamestown.....July	9, 1781
Eutaw Springs.....Sept.	8, 1781
Yorktown (Cornwallis surrendered).....Oct.	19, 1781

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAS GLOBES,
AT LOW PRICES, AT
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,
189 Liberty street, Near Sixth.

LOUIS VEERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronze. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. mh24-mwf

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear. LOWEST PRICES.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
OVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter, or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 634 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apr8:p97

Cornices
AND
Mirrors!

OF
OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS,
AND MANUFACTURE.
Office and Factory,
Cor. 1st Avenue and Short Street.
CHAS. R. WRAY.
mh23:p74

NEW LOCATION.
Casey & Fogarty,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street, Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE,
HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,
No. 339 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
With complete stock of different manufactures and all ages of
PURE RYE WHISKY,
TOGETHER WITH
Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.
Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.
GIVE US A CALL.
The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
mh31:p15

Brushes and Notions

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Brush and Notion House
REMOVED TO
176 AND 178 WOOD STREET.
Merchants and Dealers Please Call.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, April 21st,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Large and Important Display of Spring Novelties and most Remarkable Bargains in
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS!
Of every Description and Quality.
New Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25c to 75c per yard—being the most decided bargains yet offered.
At 25c, full variety of the new Spring shades in
Alpacas, Debeges, Poplins, &c.
At 10c and 12½c,
New Dress Goods, Desirable Colors.
Black All Wool Cashmeres,
Unsurpassed bargains at 62½c, 75c, 87½c and $1; also, all finer grades.
New Invisible Plaids,
New Pongees and Poplins,
New Serges, Diagonals and Stripes,
New Silk Mixed Dress Goods,
New Fine Mohairs, choice shades,
Mourning Dress Goods.
Black Grenadines & Hernanies.
Full stock, all qualities, lowest prices.
Black Dress Silks,
Splendid bargains—all qualities from $1 to $4.
New Plain and Striped Silks at lowest prices.
Latest Spring Styles in
Ladies' Ready-Made Dresses,
Cloaks, Sacques and Polonaises,
Shawls of every description.
The Newest Linen Lace Goods, for Overskirts and Polonaises.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—We desire to House. Buyers from this vicinity and those at a distance (as possibly offer) for every article in the House,
WILLIAM SEMPLE,

SILK DEPARTMENT!
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.,
Have now open a full line of
Black Dress Silks,
Which have been purchased so as to enable us to offer them at LOWER PRICES than has been reached for years. A careful inspection is invited to the following brands:
"HAND-SPUN" SILKS,
"SOFT FINISH,"
"WARRANTED TO WEAR."
In all qualities, ranging from $2 to $4.50 per yard.
BON MARCHE SILKS,
"CACHEMIRE FINISH,"
"WARRANTED TO WEAR."
CACHEMIRE DU RHONE
"SATIN FINISH,"
"WARRANTED TO WEAR."
Also, all the various grades of
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
In C. J. Bonnet & Co.'s Poussen, Bellon and other desirable makes.
A new and elegant article of Over-dresses,
BLACK SICILIENNE,
Warranted not to wear shiny.
COLORED SILKS.
A choice assortment of the most desirable shades in Seal Browns, Grays, Slates and Modes, and Black and White styles.
Millinery and Trimming Silks
In all the Newest Spring Shades.
In connection with our Silk Department we have added a line of
Black Silk Wraps and All Wool Cachemires and Drap D'Ete,
Which are offered at LOWEST PRICES.
RETAIL STORES.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	D. E. Fah

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 20, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. P. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 23, 1875.

A day of quiet, involving about the usual volume of business, and no special change in any particular was the feature of yesterday. Even the resumption at the mills produces as yet no appreciable change, and all moves easily and regularly. Some of our bank cashiers think they see evidence of a large demand for funds, soon; but this, when sifted, consists merely of a rather more active use of current funds, occasioning a more active current business at the banks, but not involving a larger amount of deposits. It is argued that loose debts are being collected, and current assets gathered up, and that this grows out of a more active state of the market; and that it is all preliminary to an activity which will require a liberal use of bank loans. Hence the banks are gathering up their resources and getting ready for a run which they anticipate will soon come. Other than this, yesterday was not remarkable for any special developments.

—Last winter a suit involving five millions of dollars was brought by the celebrated Emma Mining Company of Utah and England against Trenor W. Park, H. L. Baxter, and Senator Stewart of Nevada, defendants, who, it was alleged, by false representations induced the English stockholders, who now own the mine, to buy it at a price far in excess of its real value. The company claims damages to the extent of the $5,000,000 named, and brought suit in the Supreme Court of the State of New York to enforce the claim. Park and Baxter have just filed their answers, in which they deny all charges of fraud, and say that every representation made by them was true of their knowledge or belief, and that the English company did not enter into the bargin until they had satisfied themselves of the truth of the statements made. The answers practically claim that the English stockholders went into the matter with their eyes open, no fraud was practiced, and if the mine was not as productive after the sale as before it was not the fault of the defendants.

—Col. T. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was expected to arrive at New Orleans yesterday, and will probably reach home about the last of this month, until which time the question of the May dividend of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held in abeyance by his Board of Directors. The earnings of the company, we are reliably informed, are, up to the present time, good, and as fully warrant as heretofore the payment of the usual dividend. If a reduced dividend is made at the coming semi-annual period, which is not now deemed probable, it will be from a change of policy in that respect, in which all our leading railway companies participate 10 per cent. will participate, rather than from a necessity arising from any falling off of revenues.

—A Philadelphia commercial traveler, who has been selling in Richmond under a license taken out by him, has been arrested and held to bail on the strength of an opinion by the Attorney General that a license is a personal privilege. We believe the contrary has been held by a local Virginia Court. Both holdings are under the old law, superseded by one passed at the last session.

—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shares are quoted at Baltimore at 185 bid 185 1-2 asked, par $100, capital $13,151,962. A dividend of 10 per cent. of this sum is but $1,315,196. The stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad is selling at 55, par $50, capital $67,056,750. A dividend of 10 per cent. on this sum is $6,705,675.

—The Railway Equipment Trust of Pennsylvania announces a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable at 431 Chestnut street, May 1, 1875, to the holders of the capital stock, "series A," as they stand registered.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupon	122⅝
5-20s—1862	118⅜
" —1864	120½
" —1865	122⅜
" —1865 new	123½
" 1867	122
" 1868—coupons	122
10-40's	115⅜
Currency 6's	124¼
New 5 per cents	115
10-40's—coupons	116⅜
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	102½
Erie	30⅜
L. S.	92
C. C. & I. C.	6
St. Paul	37⅞
Do. Pref	55½
Michigan Southern	72⅝
Do. Central	74
North Western Common	42⅞
Do. Pref.	65
Rock Island	103⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94⅜
Pacific Mail	44⅛
Western Union Telegraph	77⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅞
Union Pacific	39⅝
Toledo & Wabash	16½
Harlem	120
Adams Express	101½
American Express	64
U. S. Express	62½
W., Fargo & Co. Express	87
Quicksilver	29
Fort Wayne	96
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26
Panama	135
Iron Mountain	18

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Asked,	Bid.
P. R. R.	54½	
Reading	56¼	
United Cos. of N. J.	125⅜	
Oil Creek	9¼	
Lehigh Valley	63	
Central Transportation	43¾	
A. V. R. R. 7-30 (old)	93½	
P. C. & St. L. 7's (old)	76½	

NEW YORK, April 22, 1875.

Money was easy at 3 per cent.; choice mercantile paper 4@4½; prime 5@6. Sterling was firm at 487¼ for sixty days and 490 for sight. The customs receipts were $437,000. Gold was steady at 114⅜@115. The borrowing rates were 2, 1 and 1-64. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $2,21,000. The clearings were $33,000,000. The specie engagements thus far for Saturday's steamers are $500,000. The specie shipments to-day were $360,000, of which $300,000 was gold coin, and the remainder silver bars. Government bonds are firm. Railroad mortgages are strong, with large business. The greatest activity was in Union Pacific and Northwest consolidated. State bonds are quiet.

Stocks were generally strong and higher. Union Pacific was the most conspicuous stock in the dealings, and rose from 74½ to 76¾ on large business. The closing transactions were at 76¾@76¼. Panama sold at 141@142, and was afterwards bid for at 144½. Lake Shore rose from 71¾ to 72¾, and receded 1-2 per cent. towards the close. Wabash rose from 16½ to 16¾, and closed at 16¾. Kansas Pacific advanced from 24 1-2 to 25 1-4, against 22 1-2 at the close yesterday. Ohios advanced in early dealings to 28¼ on reports that the Pennsylvania Railroad competition with rival lines had been settled.

At the close the improvement was lost. Northwest common advanced from 42¾ to 42 7-8, the opening and closing quotations respectively. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose from 115¼ to 116. Erie was exceptionally weak, and declined from 34 1-4 to 30¾, with the final sales at 30¾. Missouri Pacific advanced from 48¾ to 49 1-4. The other changes were not important. The strength of Union Pacific was partially due to a published statement that the value of the unsold lands of the company was sufficient to pay the bonded debt of the company.

The following dispatch was received today:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—To Geo. S. Scott, V. P. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.: The steamer reported burning off Santa Barbara is said to have proceeded on her voyage. It was not one of the Pacific Mail steamers."

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 220,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwest, 38,000 Erie, 46,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Ohios, 13,000 Wabash, and 43,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U.S. Coupons of 1881, 123⅛; 5-20s of '62, 118⅝; do of '64, 120½; do of '65, 122¾; do do new, 116½; do of '67, 122⅝; do of '68, 122; new 5's, 116⅝; 10-40s, 116⅜; currency 6s, 124⅜.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 90⅜; Tennessee, old, 70; do new, 71; Virginia 6s new, 34; do old, 34; North Carolina, old, 20⅜; do new, 19.

Stocks.—Canton, 62; Western Union Telegraph, 77⅝; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 26⅝; Quicksilver, 29¼; Adams Express, 101½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 88; American Merchants Union Express, 62½; United States Express, 62; Pacific Mail, 44⅜; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 30⅝; do preferred, 43; Harlem, 120½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, common, 42⅝; do preferred, 65; Rock Island, 103⅝; New Jersey Central, 113; St. Paul, 37⅝; do preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 16⅝; do preferred, 29; Fort Wayne, 96⅛; Illinois Centre, 6; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 103⅝; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 27⅝; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 62; Burlington & Quincy, 113; Lake Shore, 72⅜; Panama, 6; Illinois Central, 103⅝; Union Pacific, 78; Central Pacific, 101⅜; Union, 100⅜; Delaware & Lackawanna, 115⅝.

LONDON, April 22—5 P. M.—The bullion in the bank of England has increased £152,000 during the last week. The amount withdrawn on balance to-day is £20,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 52⅝ per cent. Consols: for money and account, 94 29-32; 1-20's of '65, 105¾; do of '67, 103¾; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5s, 102; New York Central, 91; Erie, 27¾; do. preferred, 39.

PARIS, April 22.—Rentes 63f 90c.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 99⅞.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 22, 1875.

The general markets continue to improve slowly but steadily, and while business generally is still short of what it usually is at this season of the year, it is considerably better than it was, and the indications are favorable for a continued improvement. The grain markets continue firm, with a very limited supply and light receipts, and the outlook just now is favorable for a still higher range of prices. Flour is also firmer but quiet, and all the leading grocery staples appear to be gaining in strength. The hog product continues strong, and notwithstanding prices are already pretty well up, the probability is that they will go still higher. In a word, almost everything appears to be approximating in value, which is an indication that general confidence is recovering.

APPLES—In light supply but there is not much inquiry and prices remain unchanged, ranging in a jobbing way, from $2 to $3 per bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₰ gal.

BEANS—The receipts recently, especially by river, have been liberal, and with the supply accumulating, and a stronger disposition to realize, the market is easier, although some holders have considerable confidence in the future; we continue to quote, that is, for round lots, at $1.75@1.80 for medium and $1.85@1.90 for navies.

BUTTER—There is a limited active demand for the finer grades, and with a very limited supply of this character, prices are tending upward; sales reported at 28@30 cents for prime to choice rolls; 26@25 for fair to good and 18@20 for a lower to common. The market is still overstocked with old and poor stock, which there is but little inquiry at any price, and the indications are that a large portion of it will have to be sold for grease, as it is unfit for anything else.

CHEESE—There is a very fair local trade, and the market is reported steady, but prices have undergone no change; prime Ohio Goshen, 16½@17; New York, 17@17½.

BROOMS—We quote "Union" factory prices: No 2 Common, $2.25; No 3 Hurl, $2.60; No 4, $3.50; No 5, $4.00; No 6, $4.25; No 3 Carpet, $1.90; No. 4 do, $2.00; No 5 do, $2.50; No 6 do, $3.00; Wisps, plain, $1.25 @1.75; Wisps, fancy, $1.50@2.00; Very Bronze, $1.90 @2.00.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and unchanged. Apples, 7½@8½; Peaches, (halves) 8@9c; Blackberries, 9@9½.

EGGS—The market was pretty generally reported dull to-day, with a supply somewhat in excess of the demand, and the 15 appeared to be regarded as the ruling price, a fancy lot could probably have been obtained at 14. Dealers report that the demand is mainly for small lots.

FLOUR—The feeling and spirit of the market is firmer, in sympathy with the appreciation in Wheat, but trade in our market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged. We confine former quotations. Spring wheat flours, $5.00@5.75 for Wisconsin and $5.75@6 for Minnesota, and $5.90@6 for red and $6.25@6.50 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GROCERIES—There is a fair degree of activity manifested in grocery circles, and, as already intimated, all the leading articles are very firm with a strong upward tendency. There have been increased demand for goods of all kinds within the past few day days, which may be attributed mainly to the favorable change in the weather, the mills, and our merchants are feeling considerably better in consequence.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	White Extra C	10¾
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾		

SPICES.

Grain Pepper	28	Ground Ginger,	
Alspice	20	10 lb cans	31
Cloves	40@ 45	Ground Allspice,	
Cassia, Bark	40	10 lb cans	28
Cassia, Ground	40	Ground Cloves,	
Mustard, Cayenne,		10 lb cans	60
10lbcans	35	Ground Mustard,	
Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb c	30	10 lb cans,	
		Durham	35

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20@ 21	Rio Prime	22@ 23
Rio Prime	24@ 25	Rio Fancy	26@ 28
Roasted Rio, in lb packages	27		
Roasted Java, in lb packages	26½		
Roasted Java Loose	30½		

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Rangoon ₰ lb	7 @7½	Palma ₰ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₰ lb	5½@6½		
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	72@78
Demarara	60@65		

GRAIN—The market of all kinds of grain continue very meagre, and with a steady consumptive demand and very meagre supply, prices are strong but nominal. There is some inquiry for Wheat and but very little arriving or offering; Penna. and Ohio red, $1.18@1.20; ditto amber and white, $1.20@1.25. The cold weather and cold freezing weather has ruined the winter wheat in some localities. The Oat market is firm with considerable inquiry and a very limited supply; sales of car lots at 82@85 for mixed to prime yellow, free in elevator. Rye continues scarce, and the market may be quoted steady at $1.15@1.20 for Western and State. Corn—The receipts during the past 24 hours were 33 cars —making 231 cars for the week, against 209 cars during the same time last week; sales 1,110 bush, against 1,040 during the corresponding time last week. Philadelphia dealers bought 28 cars; New York, 11 cars; country dealers, 21 cars, and local butchers, 7 cars; the Philadelphia dealers, in addition to the 28 cars bought here, had 28 cars from Chicago, making 56 cars in all. Up to this writing not a single bulleck has been bought to go to Baltimore.

The run, as will be seen, has been somewhat larger than that of the corresponding time last week, but with an increased number of through consignments the actual supply on sale was less. There was an increased number of country buyers, in addition to which our local buyers were in the market, and for that usual, hence notwithstanding the Eastern men took hold very lightly, sellers had but little difficulty in putting up prices from 2 to 3 cents per bush, especially on the lighter grades, which were most sought after. Salesmen all conceded that, if they had been laid down to the Eastern dealers at the prices they would not have been able to put up prices much, if any; also, that the country buyers and butchers transacted the market for the week, and after for the selling interest than it would have been otherwise. The demand for stockers continues light in consequence of the backwardness of spring, and no improvement need be looked for until the weather becomes warmer and the grass begins to make the appearance.

Sales were made at 7¼@7¾ for extra fine steers, which are the highest prices that have been paid this season, and 6¾@7 for good to prime, and 6¼@6½ for common to fair. Fat cows and bulls, 5 to 6c. Stockers, 4@5c, with, as already intimated, but little inquiry.

REPORTED SALES.

Head.	Av Weight.	Quality.	Price.
76	1,300	medium	6 75
1	1,040	good	7 00
15	1,233	good	7 00
22	1,406	good	7 25
1	1,080	good	7 00
1	1,810	good and fat oxen	7 00
32	1,370	good	6 87
1	1,040	fair	6 00
1	1,240	fair	5 00
1	1,760	prime	7 87
1	1,310	extra	7 40
5	1,160	good and fat	6 25
6	1,030	prime	6 25
1	1,080	medium	5 50
4	725	good stockers	5 00
3	1,023	prime	6 00
1	1,160	prime	6 00
1	1,010	prime	6 00
1	970	common bull	3 75
12	812	good calves	6 00
29	112	good calves	6 00
3	866	extra fat	5 50
1	1,120	good steers	6 12
14	1,050	good steers	6 00
3	1,160	medium calves	5 00
1	1,000	prime	6 00

HOGS.

Receipts during past 24 hours, 37 cars making 141 cars for the week against 141 cars same time last week. In consequence of the low through freights, the through consignments have been quite small, their offerings here growing less, but then the demand is also light, and the packers in Philadelphia and New York are drawing more freely than usual, consequently they do not require so many here. The market has been dull and dragging all week, and while the supply has been comparatively light, droves are week and drooping; there has been a decline during the past four hours of 15 to 20c per cwt, and as compared with last week, from 40@50 cents. Corn-fed may be quoted at 5¼@5¾ for fair to prime Philadelphia hogs; 5¾@5¾ for heavy to extra do-do; 5¾@5¾ for Baltimore and Pittsburgh Yorkers. Still hogs are commanding to come for trade, and they are selling at 4½@4¾ for Philadelphia, and 4¾@5 for Yorkers. While all will be seen, there has been no falling off in the receipts, the actual supply was less, as there was an increased number of through consignments.

SHEEP.

The receipts have been liberal, much more so than was generally expected, 100 wagon loads of cars came in the last week; and they were pretty evenly distributed between shorn and unshorn. The market is consequently full and weaker, was dull for the former, white for the latter, and from the same reason, there was an active demand, they sold just about as fast as they arrived, and at a slight advance. However, as stated in our report of yesterday, the market for clipped was all that could be expected, and owners have reason to be thankful that it was no worse. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Wooled—Extra, 100 lbs, 7¼; 96 lbs, 7c; 92 lbs, 7¼; 86@88 lbs, 6¾@6¾; clipped—100 lbs, 5¾@6; 96 lbs, 5½@5¾; 92 lbs, 5¼@5½; 86 lbs, 4¾ up to 5, Indiana sheep, (wooled) 6 to 7c, as per quality.

New York Butter and Egg Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Receipts for the week, 12,246 boxes; do. last week, 13,324; same week last year, 1,936 do.; exports past week, 24,479 do.; do. last week, 19,579 do.; do, same week last year, 2,694 do. A few fine new cheese were sold at 13@13½c. Yesterday. Purchases for England have been again limited, but the market is quiet tone to business, and perhaps an easier feeling. The amount of cheese on the market appears to have gone abroad, and the market naturally feels the want of the activity they created. The stock of old is very light, and the fine qualities of spring shipments prices may harden again in a few days. Holders consequently make no material variation in their quotations. A few repeated full cream new are reported as selling at 16.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 19,112 packages; do last week, 16,119 pkgs; do. same week last year, 12,365 pkgs. Exports to Europe the past week, 528 firkins. There is little to say beyond reference to old butter. Stocks of that sort on the part of holders is to close it out, and when such a feeling is predominant, regular quotations are hard to obtain. The range is from 15c to 25c, but when good grades are made to help sell the under qualities 26@28c are full quotations. There is a good prospect for a large supply of fair stock contained in the line. Receipts are again very liberal, and include a free supply of new. The quality of new is running poor, and the market in consequence is showing a strong tendency to depart from opening prices. The extreme for tubs to-day is 27c, and they must be faultless in color and flavor to bring it. Eastern and a good many large local buyers are heavily stocked up with old butter, and as there do not wish to add any further quantity to their supply, the off qualities of grain and tub made are hard to move. Nice, pure tasting sailed of fancy color sells upon call. The market has been cold and favorable for carrying stock, but sellers do not want to carry it; at this season a sudden warm spell will have a tendency to start up the soundest of Spring make. Recent arrivals of Western new are noticeably poor, and they drag at the low range.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week, 17,731 bbls; do. last week, 11,182 do; same week last year, 16,245 do. The market has grown decidedly firmer, and 15c is the Western best marks. Supplies have been quite liberal, and in the ordinary course of matters there will be no lack of stock from this date forward. Sellers are generally shaping for a lower market, regardless of the favorable temperature of the weather at present.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Timothy met with a fair demand at former prices. Sales ranged at $2.25@2.33 for common to good, and $2.40@2.50 for prime to choice. Clover was dull and weak, the offerings being in excess of the demand. Sales were made at $6.50@6.60 for prime to extra medium, and $7.70 for mammoth. Flax sold slowly at $1.80 to $1.90 for fair to prime. There was a good demand for Hungarian, and prices were steady, with sales of prime at $1.10. Millet was scarce, and there was quite a number of orders on the market. Prices ruled steady and firm. Sales ranged at $1.37½@1.45 for good to choice.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—200 bbls lime T C Jenkins; 1 car lumber Union P M R'd; 1 car hay Graham & Sharpless; 1 car bbls P & F; 2 cars limber Alcott & B; 1 do South Pgh Planing Mill Co; 1 do Geo McKee; 1 do J Vance; 67 bbls plaster Mitchell & Co; 4 hhds 1 bbl 1 tierce 1 box 5 h comp Harris & E; 1 box brushes 50 bbls potash Hoffstot & Co; 1 box brushes W W Edgar, 8 bales rubber Harris McKee & Co; 1 car lumber Jas Decker; 3 do J S Reeves; 4 sticks Dunlevy Bro; 4 pkgs fixtures J Mendenhall; 4 do Boyd & Co; 4 do J W Morrison; 16 chairs C G Hammon; 1 car lumber J W Woodwell & Son; 232 sks oats W G Miller; 100 bbls flour Shumaker & Co; 9 doz rakes Logan G & Co; 3 bbls o meal J Mills & Son; 4 pkgs mdse J Cooper Fleming A & Co; 16 kegs lead C Miller; 48 chairs J L Lytle; 22 chairs 6 tables 6 stands H Berger; 2 bbls whisky S Bing; 12 bbls eggs Head & Co; 11 bbls apples Means S & Co; 14 do do J Porterfield & Co; 3 do do A Barnett; 1 tub butter J J Pettit & Co; 18 kegs rye M Meek; 1 safe Hall's Safe & Lock Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—12 bags seed J Craig; 23 bags do John Hemkle; 9 bbls whisky Atwood & Mc; 32 bbls do Hamilton & Co; 2 cases tobacco Herzog & B; 1 car s steel Anderson & W; 1 car s iron W Springer; 1 do bran M F Herron; 1 car scrap Carnegie Bro & Co; 20 tons iron Bus H & K; 59 bbls h wines Shipton & W; 100 do spirits Hostetter & S; 100 do flour F W Jenkins & Bro; 25 do spirits Casey & F; 5 cases tobacco J Hay & Co; 1 do linseen; 15 bbls spirits P Hamberger; 1 car oats Kelly & R; 1 do Haworth & D; 1 do W Welsh & Co; 2 do I Stone Graff B & Co; 1 car w boards P D & W Jones; 1 car stone J F Evans; 1 car lime Mills & Co; 14 cars flour 1 do coal mat 1 do hard Tip Jenkins; 1 do wheat Whitmyer & Co; 1 car hard J Scott & Co; 1 car flour owner; 25 bbls paint 5 do alcohol G A Kelley & Co; 50 bags seed A Kirkpatrick & Co; 3 half chest tea W Cooper & Co; 1 car hd W R Hays & Son; 275 pkgs hard Schomaker & Co; 10 bbls spirits J Adelser; 32 pkgs crn kers Kramer & V; 16 bbls alcohol Kennedy & Co; 61 hds mdse J H Lippincott; 5 do do Casey F Evert; 25 ½ bbls lard R Owens; 20 bxs tobacco C C Barr; 18 bbls eggs E Fox & co; 1 car chop 100 bbls flour Roberts & S; 1 car wood H Tate; 100 bbls flour Haworth & D; 1 car s iron Brown & Co; 1 half bbl butter 8 bbls eggs Voigt M & ch; 2 do do C H Lewis & Co; 5 do oil A D Gilfarry; 1 car wood Irving A & Co; 60 bbls shovels 18 racks churns Myers & A; 1 car s steel Singer N & Co; 8 bbls apples Allen H & P; 50 bxg ware J H Lippincott; 5 bbls whisky Ensinger & Co; 3 bbls eggs Head C & co; 50 pbs tobacco T J Wallace; lot butter and eggs Braden & P; 8 cases tobacco Whitmore W L. & Co; 25 pks w work Lyle B & Mcc.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—40 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 52 do do N Y & C Co; 22 do do Sable C co; 5 do 1 stone carnagie Bro & Co; 5 do do T Lowrie; 1 do brick Jones & L; 1 do ice Chautauqua Lake Ice Co; 1 do potatoes J H Nowell; 1 do 5 Iron Keystone Bridge co; 1 do hay Laing & McK; 1 do Tar & Chemical Wks; 8 empty tanks; 1 do tar Pgh Tar & Chemical Wks; 8 empty tanks; 1 do tar Pgh Tar & Chemical Wks; 8 empty tanks; 1 do tar Pgh Tar & S Stewart; 22 bales hops Lion Brewery Co; 1 car lumber Wm Rook; 1 do do; 10 bxs starch S Starch S Lindsay & Co; 1 do do Woodwell & Co; 3 do do 1 case mdse S S Graham; 3 bbls potatoes W J Reed; 7 pumps 3 bbls wheels Brooks W & Co; 2 bxs books Fetter; 2 cases perfumery Hartley & Graham; 1 do do 1 box do do cheese J Dando; 4 steers J N Tuttle; 1 bbl eggs Cooper & M; 1 do do Hunter W Shelding; 3 sacks apples Voigt M & Co; 1 bbl tobacco Pretzfeld & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 roll leather John Herbert; 50 bbls tar Pgh Tar & Chemical Works; 1 bdl wheels M. McWhinney; 6 bbls tobacco A Schaub; 2 bxs starch Kingsford & Co; 1 box c stems W Fiscus & Son; 15 bbls eggs Head C & co; 2 do H J McCracken Bro; 2 cars staves C A Wormwell; 30 tcs bank Watt L & co; 2 boxs books Fahnestock & M; 1 bx hominy J H Lippincott; 1 bbl 1 oil E Sellers & Co; 2 do Mackown T & Co; 100 do flour Schomaker & Co, 250 sks meal H M Scott; 100 bbls flour W Mccutcheon; 30 do S Lindsay Jr & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car oats H J McCracken Bro; 1 do Scott & G; 1 do corn D G Stewart.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ST. LOUIS PER IRON MOUNTAIN.—211 bbls clay T Coffin & co; 67 do T Wrightman & Co; 100 do flour J Porterfield & Co; 100 do S S Marvin & Co; 31 cm bds Spencer McK & co; 600 bds iron Spring C & Co; 72 bbls d lead Fahnestock H & S; 5 plates iron Graff B & co; 16 bxs bitters S B Hartman & co; 185 pieces steel Anderson & W; 200 cases salmon J H Lippincott; 45 r raxles Lindsay & Mcc; 133 bags shipstuffs R Knox & Son; 200 do R H Conway; 275 do I Hippley 100 do S B Floyd & co; 280 do Hack & Co; 1, 280 tons ore Jones & L.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand good at full prices; No 1 spring $1.08; No 2 fresh $1.04¾ regular; $1.03⅜ spot; $1.04⅜ seller May; No 3 red 98@98½c. Corn: demand fair and market advanced; No 2 mixed new 71⅜@72c spot; 74¾c bid seller May; 75¾c bid seller June; high mixed 74¼c; rejected 71c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 fresh 60¾c bid spot; 62¾c bid seller May; 63c seller June. Rye: demand active and advanced; No 1 $1.06. Barley: demand good at full prices; May higher; $1.20@1.22 spot; $1.14 seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $22 spot; $22.85 seller May; $22.10@22.20 July seller June. Lard dull at $15.35 spot or seller May; $15.75 seller June. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm.

WHISKY—Demand good at full prices; 92½@93c.

On call board wheat was 1c lower. Corn weak and 1c lower. Pork active, firm and unchanged. Lard nominally unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Flour in moderate demand; receipts 6,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4.75@4.85; common to good extra $5.05@5.25; good to choice $4.95@5.00; white wheat extra $5.70@6.25; extra Ohio $5.05@6.35; St. Louis $5.25@6.50; Minnesota extra $5.75@6.50; fancy do $6.60@7.00; patent process $7.00@7.50. Wheat in moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1.25@1.29; No 2 $1.14@1.18; No 2 Chicago $1.08@1.21; No 2 Milwaukee $1.21@1.24; unguaded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.24@1.26; winter red western $1.27@1.30; amber western $1.30@1.35; common to good extra No 2 $1.25@1.27; fancy State $1.08@1.10. Barley more active, Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn: a fair business; receipts 17,000 bush; mixed western 92½@93c; yellow do 93@93½c. Oats more active and firmer; receipts 3,000 bush; mixed western 73@75c; white 75@77c. Rye quiet at 95@97c. Coffee firm at 16½ @19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8 1-16@8 5-16c; prime 8 7-16c. Molasses firm at 44c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 9c; refined 19c. Tallow dull at 7½@7¾c. Rosin dull at $2.40@2.45. Turpentine dull at 37½@37¾c. Eggs firm at 17½@18½c. Pork lower at $22.10@22.25. Beef dull at 10@11c. Cut Meats unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear 12¾@12¾c; short 12¾c. Lard quiet and lower; prime steam 16c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet at 10½@10¾c. Whisky quiet at $1.14½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling 15¾c. Flour firm at $5.40. Wheat firm; $1.04¾ regular; $1.03⅜ spot. Oats steady at 65@70c. Rye quiet at $1.20. Barley dull; fall $1.45@1.57. Linseed oil quiet at 75c. Eggs firm at 15c. Butter firm; choice 33@35c. Cheese firm at 14½@15c. Clover seed scarce at 12c. Pork quiet at $22.75. Lard quiet 15¾@15¾c. Bulk meats firm at 12½@12¾c for shoulders and 13¾@13¾c for clear rib, at country points, buyer May at 12½c; 100,000 do buyer April at $11.80. Bacon quiet and unchanged at 14c for shoulders, 15¾ for clear rib and 16¾c for clear, jobbing sales. Whisky in good demand at full prices; $1.13.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Flour in good demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5.75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana $5.25@6; high grades $6.25@7.50. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1.27@1.31; amber $1.31. Rye $1.10. Corn firmer; mixed 71½c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky $1.14. Petroleum: refined 13¾ @14c; crude 9½@9¾c. Cloverseed unchanged at 9@12c. Timothy and Flax seed unchanged. Butter firmer; New York and Bradford county extra 28@30c; do firsts 23@24c; western extra 23@24c; do firsts 17@19c. Cheese steady; prime western 16¾@16¾c. Eggs firmer and sales 16@17c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 1 amber $1.32; No 1 red $1.30@1.31; No 2 do $1.25@1.30. Corn firmer at 74½@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargo 16¾@19c. Hay steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1.14@1.15. Pork quiet at $22.75@23. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 12c, loose. Bacon quiet; shoulders 10¾c; clear rib 13c, loose. Lard quiet at 15¾@15¾c. Butter active for fine grades; others dull. Eggs quiet and firm at 17½c. Oats quiet; No 1 mixed 68¾@69c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Cotton steady; middling 15½c. Flour firm at $5.25@7. Corn quiet at 65c. Oats active at 77c. Lard active at 16@16¼c. Bacon active at 9¾, 9¾, 13½@13¾c.

Louisville.

OSWEGO, April 22.—Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1.25. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley dull.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Beeves: receipts 1,440 head, making 3,660 for three days, against 2,800 the same time last week; quality poor; sale to good; market strong, with ¼c advance from Monday; common to prime steers ranged 11¼@13¼c; extra 13½c; dressed meat firm at 7½@9½c; fine weight. Sheep: receipts 5,720 head, making 9,700 for three days, against 8,630 the same time last week; the market is dull and drooping; common to good sheep 7@8¼c; poor to prime clipped 5@6¾c. Swine: receipts 10,100, making 19,350 for three days, against 16,500 the same time last week; none offered alive; city dressed closed steady at 10¼@10¾c.

BUFFALO, April 22.—Cattle: receipts 2,142 head; local trade dull and nominally unchanged; want of stock; 105 cars fresh arrivals were through consignment; sales of 700 Illinois steers, 1,061 to 1,211 pounds, at $5.25@5.75. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,80 head; total for the week 11,200; market more active yesterday late in the day; dull and slow this morning; 1,800 head left unsold yesterday afternoon; 12 cars remaining unsold; 800 Ohio shipped, 44 to 52 lbs, $5.25@5.40; 421 Indiana clipped, 88 pounds, $4.75; 79 Ohio wool, 91 pounds, $5.80; 290 Michigan wool, 90 pounds, $5.37½. Hogs: receipts 2,400 head; total for the week 10,200; market dull and dragging; Yorkers holding at $7.75@8.10; heavy hogs $7.50@8.05.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The cattle market has been fairly active during the week, and prices were 4c higher; very best 5¾@7¾c; first quality 5¼@5¾c; good fair quality 4¾@5c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 4¼@4½c; most sales 5¼@6¼c; receipts 1,280; sales 1,052. Hogs were dull at 4¾@5c; cars 5¼@5¾c; the bulk of the supply were of rather an inferior quality, being light boxen hogs, which, at the prices demanded, did not pay the grazier for grain fed; there was a fair demand; light boxen hogs 10¾@11c; fair to good 11¾@12c; fancy 12¾@13c extra at 12½; receipts of 7,525 head. Sheep a shade more active and 1@2c higher; shipped sheep 4¾@5½c; uncliped 6@6¾c; lambs 7@8c; receipts 1,910.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; market steady, but firm and fairly active; shipping steers $5.75@7.00; choice steers sold at $6.85@6.87½; good steers $5.85@6.50; shipments 3,000 head. Hogs: receipts 14,000 head; market active and prices easily; bacon grades $7.80@7

HOME NEWS.

Amusements To-Night.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Fifth avenue.—"East Lynne."

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE.—Penn Avenue.—Zanfretta Pantomime Troupe, and other superior attractors.

Spelling Bee.

There will be a spelling bee in the Fourth U. P church, corner of Penn avenue and Seventeenth street, this evening. Rev. Wm. P. Turner, of Trinity M. E. church, will act as school master. Revs. Dr. Colman and Frazier will act as judges, and Drs. W. J. Asdale and J. J. Green as referees. Admission ten cents, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

SCHOOL RETRENCHMENT.

Proposed Reduction of the Salaries of Allegheny Principals and Teachers.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers, we are informed, at a recent meeting decided to recommend to the Board at its next meeting that the salaries of principals be reduced fifteen per cent. and teachers twelve per cent. Our reporter last evening had a conversation with four members of the Board, none of whom are connected with the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, and they all expressed themselves strongly opposed to any reduction, and at the ensuing meeting, said they would not only vote against but would use their influence to defeat any such measure. The Board meets on the first Tuesday evening of May, and if this question is introduced it will occasion a warm oratorical, rhetorical, and logical contest. In view of the fact that a reduction is talked of, it may be of interest to consider how it would affect the class of teachers who receive the poorest pay in case it should become a law. There are teachers in Allegheny who receive as low as $350 for a term of ten months, or $35 per month. A reduction of twelve per cent. would cut that salary down to $30.80 a month, not much more than enough to pay four weeks board at a third-rate hash factory. There is but little probability that the Board would agree to a reduction. The Committee meets next Monday night, when it may take further action in the matter.

THE CASE OF PHILIP MURRAY.

His Counsel Makes a Motion for a New Trial.

Messrs. Marshall and Reardon, counsel for Philip Murray, who was convicted of murder in the first degree last Saturday have made a motion for a new trial, assigning the following reasons: First—The Court erred in sustaining the challenge for cause by the Commonwealth in case of jurors called. Second—The Court erred in the general charge upon questions of law. Third—The Court erred in affirming the second point submitted by the counsel for the Commonwealth. Fourth—The Court erred in affirming the third point submitted by the counsel for the prosecution. Fifth—The Court erred in submitting the sixth point submitted by the counsel for the prosecution. Sixth—The Court erred in charging "That so far as appears he had no business at this mill where White was employed." Seventh—The Court erred in charging that the morning of the shooting "the deceased made a threat against White." Eighth—The Court erred in charging, "If the defendant, with the purpose of having a quarrel with White, went around with his pistol to the mill where White was at work and sought him out for him intent on this purpose, and in the conflict killed White, it was murder." Ninth —The Court erred in charging generally on the presumption that the defendant was guilty—in setting out strongly the law tending to establish the prisoner's guilt, and omitting to charge the law in mitigation of guilt.

WM. REARDON,
THOS. M. MARSHALL.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club—Suggestions for the County Committee.

Last night a special meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Allegheny, was held at their headquarters, at which there was a large attendance. Mr. John A. Myler presided with Mr. Chas. U. Splane at the secretary's desk.

Mr. Bois, from the Committee on Membership, reported the names of Phillip Newhart and G. W. Gribbs. These gentlemen were elected members of the club.

Mr. Henry Warner offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club, that in dividing the county into representative districts, each school district therein be entitled to one representative in the several nominating conventions.

The resolution was adopted.

Some discussion was then evoked by the following, offered by Mr. J. D. Walker:

Resolved, That the members of this club, who are members of the County Executive Committee, be requested to insist upon and vote for late Conventions.

The resolution created a lively debate, but the preponderance of sentiment was against it. It was finally tabled.

Mr. Stubbs offered the following:

Resolved, That we suggest to the County Executive Committee to call a "Primary" to take place in each Legislative and Senatorial district to elect delegates to a Convention to be called to choose delegates to the State Convention.

The resolution, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted.

After the transaction of some routine business, of no general interest, the meeting adjourned.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following is the list of patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia for the week ending April 20th, 1875, and furnished for the GAZETTE by W. C. Beuinger, Soliciter of Patents, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Revolving-furnaces.—James Manes, Pittsburgh. Filed March 5, 1875.

Stoppers for Ladles.—Hiram Swank, Johnstown. Filed February 9, 1875.

Compounds for Decolorizing Petroleum.—Henry Dubbs, Franklin. Filed January 9, 1875.

Means for Preventing Boiler Explosions.—Geo. Selden, Erie. Filed May 18, 1874.

Boiler Washing Machines.—J. D. M. Amherst, Apollo. Filed December 19, 1874.

Ice-Pitchers.—Louis Evans, Pittsburgh. Filed December 31, 1874.

Means for Discharging Bilge-water from Vessels.—Chas. M. Gearing, Pittsburgh. Filed November 21, 1874.

OHIO.

Sheep-Shearing Chairs.—Charles H. McCall and J. H. McCall, Morristown. Filed February 5, 1875.

Refrigerators.—John A. Meeks, Berea. Filed March 6, 1875.

Ventilating-Faucets.—William C. Worth, Cleveland. Filed March 4, 1875.

Coffee-Pots.—Chas. B. Smith, Cleveland. Filed March 13, 1875.

Vapor-Burners.—Chas. H. Prentiss, Cleveland. Assignor one-half his right to John P. Humphrey, same place. Filed March 3, 1875.

Corn-Droppers.—Jospeh Jackman, Richmond. Filed March 5, 1875.

Cigar-Presses.—Ferdinand Snoboda and Franz Luxa, Cleveland. Filed March 6, 1875.

Carriage-Tops.—E. P. Stedman, Ravenna. Filed September 14, 1874.

Car-Couplings.—Alonzo Yeagly, Fredericksburg. Filed February 4, 1875.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Adjustable Hydrants.—Geo. D. Blacher, Martinsburg. Filed Feb. 19, 1875.

THE CLARK-McCULLY BOND.

The Defense Closed—The Opinion of Mr Duff as to the Seal on the Bond—The Rebutting Testimony.

There were but few facts of importance developed in the case of Clark vs. Frew et al. yesterday. A number of witnesses were placed upon the stand, the most important of whom was Mr. Duff, of Duff's business college, who testified that after a close examination of the signature and seal on the bond, he was of the opinion that the seal had been affixed after the name had been signed. At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness the defense rested, and Mr. Acheson, previous to calling witnesses in rebuttal, addressed the jury briefly, giving a summary of what he expected to prove by the witnesses he would call. He proposed to show the early and long friendship existing between Mr. McCully and Mr. Clark. He would show that in 1870 the first endorsement of Mr. Clark's paper was made by McCully—the amount being ten thousand dollars,—and that in all Mr. McCully had endorsed for Mr. Clark to the amount of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. Of these indorsements, he would show, were taken merely and entirely through a matter of friendship. The plaintiff could not show that Mr. McCully and Mr. Clark had gone to places of amusement together, but he could show a firm and warm friendship between them. The bond, he would show, had been given in order that Mr. Clark might not be embarrassed in case of Mr. McCully's death, in the matter of the indorsements. The plaintiff would show, Mr. Acheson said, that Mr. Clark had gone to Greensburg and consulted with the Hon. Edgar Cowan, who was his counsel, in regard to the bond. Mr. Cowan drew up the bond and Mr. Clark copied it. Mr. Clark asked him at that time if it was necessary to have it witnessed. Mr. Cowan said that a witness would not be necessary.

Mr. Acheson then called Mr. Stricklet, Mr. W. H. McClelland, John J. McDermitt and Thomas Simpson, all of whom expressed the opinion that the signature to the bond was genuine.

The case is still on trial.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer W. A. Scholten at New York; steamer City of New York at Queenstown; steamer Bolivia at Moville; steamer Castalia at Moville.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 15. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D. for catalogue. MWF

Tissue Papers.

Five hundred reams most beautiful colors, J. R. WELDIN & CO.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

An Unusually Long Session—Numerous Proposed Street Improvements Discussed—No Increase in the Police Force—Investigation of the City Engineer—Other Matters of Interest.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last night.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE .....Clerk.

At eight o'clock this branch was called to order and the following members answered present at roll call: Messrs. Ackley, Cochran, Callery, Day, Davis, Heagy, Huckestein, Hax, Hartman, Knox, Kreiling, McRoberts, McKelvey, Ober, Phillips, Smith, Slack, Watson, Wittmer, Voegly, and Presi dent Patterson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the following new business was presented:

Mr. SMITH, petition for a water main on Sherman avenue. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for the opening and widening of River avenue, Eighth ward. Referred.

Mr. OBER, petition for the grading of Rogers street. Referred.

Mr. HAX, petition for water main on Buchanan street. Referred.

Also, petition for the extension of the fire alarm telegraph to the intersection of the Troy Hill road with Vinial and Perry streets. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, ordinance repealing an ordinance for a lateral sewer on Perry lane. Referred.

Mr. KREILING, ordinance for frame stable and slaughter house on Saw Mill Valley plank road. Referred.

Mr. OBER, remonstrance against the paving of Hamilton street. Referred.

STREET ORDINANCES.

Mr. VOEGTLY submitted the report of the Street Committee with recommendations adverse to the passage of ordinances for the grading, paving and curbing of Preble avenue, from Stanton avenue to Greenwood street; for the grading, paving and curbing of McClure avenue; to setting aside the report of the viewers in the opening of Federal lane, the committee considering it beyond the jurisdiction of Councils; to a resolution for the construction of steps, from Howard to East street. The report was received and filed and the following ordinances, which accompanied it, were acted upon:

Ordinance for lateral sewer on Palo Alto street, from Taylor to Montery street. Referred back for printing.

Ordinance defining the dutier of the City Engineer in preparing estimates of the cost and expenses for the improvement of streets, previous to letting the contracts.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN moved as an amendment to the bill that hand bills showing the estimated cost of the improvement be posted along the street to be improved for the information of the property holders. The amendment was lost, and on motion the ordinance was laid on the table.

Ordinance requiring property holders to use public sewers, and imposing a penalty of from $5 to $25 upon any one failing to comply with its provisions before the lapse of ninety days.

After some debate Mr. Walton moved as an amendment that the time be extended from ninety days to one year. The amendment was carried and the ordinance went back for printing.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of the first alley east of Chartiers street, from Juniata to Rush streets. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Franklin street, from Irwin avenue to Fremont street. Passed.

Ordinance for lateral sewer on first alley east of Monterey street, from Ledlie to Ackley streets.

Mr. MCKELVEY submitted a remonstrance against the sewer, setting forth that not a single interested property holder is in favor of it, and that the alley is only five feet wide and not a public alley either. Both remonstrance and ordinance were referred back to the committee.

Ordinance for a main sewer on Fayette street, from Beaver avenue to Manhattan street.

The passage of the bill being objected to, Mr. Voegtly stated that the opinion of the Health Officer is that the sewer is needed as a sanitary precaution, aside from the other purposes for which it is wanted.

After further debate the ordinance was passed finally.

Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Fayette street, from Manhattan to Fulton streets. Passed finally.

The profile of the opening of Beech and the grade of Buchanan streets were submitted and approved.

SURVEYS.

The report of the Survey Committee, submitted by Mr. Cochran, was read, received and filed, and the appended bills which were presented with it were disposed of.

Ordinance for the opening of Monroe street, from the intersection of Spring Garden avenue with Green street to River avenue. Referred back by the committee.

Ordinance for the widening of Harrison street, from Gallagher street to the intersection of Buena Vista street. Passed.

Ordinance changing the viewers on the opening of a street from Allegheny avenue to Fulton street. Passed.

Ordinance changing the viewers on the widening of Preble avenue, from Stanton avenue to Strawberry lane. Passed.

THE POLICE INCREASE VETOED.

Mr. HEAGY called up the ordinance providing for an addition of ten men to the police force.

Mr. VOEGTLY said that the increase was not only unnecessary but would cause increased expense, which is contrary to the Wallace bill which provides that all expenses must be provided for at the opening of the year. He thought but few robberies are committed, and that the addition asked for would not have any effect toward decreasing burglaries.

Mr. HEAGY stated that if the gentleman from the Third ward could but hear the complaints lodged before the Police Committee he would be convinced of the great necessity of the increase asked for.

Mr. HARTMAN, of the Eleventh ward, favored the ordinance on the ground that the residents of the rural districts would get more of that protection to which they are justly entitled, and but little of which they are now receiving.

The matter was further discussed, when Mr. HEAGY moved that the ordinance be passed to first reading. On the call of the ayes and nays the motion was lost by the following vote:

Nayes—Messrs. Cochran, Callery, Huckestein, Kreiling, Ober, Smith, Walton, Wittmer, Voegtly and Patterson—10.

Ayes—Messrs. Davis, Heagy, Hax, Hartman, Knox, McRoberts, McKelvey, Phillips and Slack—9.

POWERS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MCKELVEY moved that the ordinance quashing the report of the viewers in the matter of the opening of Federal lane be printed and placed on file for the action of Councils. He stated that it was the habit of the Street Committee, when it reported adverse to any matter, to let it rest there without submitting the matter to Councils for their action as to whether or not the negative recommendation shall be sustained. He said if any committee was allowed to exercise such power it could quash any ordinance referred to it. Mr. McKelvey submitted a resolution embodying his remarks and it was adopted, with an amendment offered by Mr. Smith, that the Street Committee also report the facts in the case.

Mr. HAX called up the ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Hamilton street, from Gardner to Tinsburg street.

Mr. OBER presented a remonstrance signed by eighteen property holders, alleging that the expense of the improvement would be heavier than they feel able to bear.

A motion by Mr. Voegtly that both papers be referred back to the committee in order to afford the property holders an opportunity to be heard was lost. Mr. Ober then offered as an amendment to the ordinance that the whole, instead of a part of Hamilton street, be improved. It was lost and the ordinance was then passed finally